INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies!

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 30-- BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 4 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
9 Feb.	Ranpura ..	will	16,601
16 ,,	Dorea * ..		10,953
23 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	sail	11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana ..	direct	16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apl.	Ranchi ..	from	16,650
13 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	without	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.	transhipment	11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,600
8 ,,	Morea ..	at	10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..	Aden.	20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£115
	B	£60	£105
	C	£50	£85

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
3rd Feb.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
15th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
20th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
4th Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th ,,	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.
8th ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
9th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
13th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort (Bombay)

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 ,,	5 ,,
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 ,,
Harun: Maru ..	10500	....	@20 ,,
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 ,,
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 ,,	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 ,,	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	23000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	23000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hunnum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Manager.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1	2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPE-CI...
We ca... promptly all important in... cal cotton market to ... as well as our lo... LEPHONE according to ... by commission.
For ... and other particulars, ...
SHE... RANCHHORDAS
Op... h Office,
37... Fort, Bombay.
Te... MEALONG".

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned to attend the High Court on Tuesday, the 5th February, 1929, are requested to attend the Sessions Court on the first floor of the High Court building at 11 a.m. (S. T.) that day.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1929.

31735

NOTICE

THE EXAMINATION for admission to the Subordinate Establishment of Railway Accounts Offices will be held on the 29th and 30th April next.

Applications in the prescribed form for admission to sit for this examination must reach the Controller of Railway Accounts, New Delhi not later than 15th February, 1929.

A. M. HAYMAN,
Controller of Rly accounts.

31738

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.

31601

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

2ND DIVIDEND
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2ND DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupee One per share has been declared in the matter and the same will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on and after the 4th day of February, 1929, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. except on Sundays and Holidays.

Dated this 15th January, 1929.

GOOLAMHUSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.

Asoka Buildings,
Princess Street, Bombay.

31653

NOTICE

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that the examination for the posts of Engineering Supervisors will be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th June, 1929, instead of in March 1929, as previously notified. No fresh application will, however, be entertained.

D. BANERJI,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.

31722

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON 11th February, 1929, the offices of Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld.—"Textile Mills", "Spring Mills" "Dye Works" and Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., will be Transferred to NEVILLE HOUSE, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. All Communications therefore should be Addressed at THIS ADDRESS.

31731

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1929, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at "ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDINGS," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act and that at such time and place the Liquidators will lay before the meeting a statement containing the particulars prescribed by the said Act with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1929.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Liquidators' Attorneys.

31728

PUBLIC NOTICE.

VACCINATION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that the Vaccination Station situated at the Princess Street Sanitary Institute, which has hitherto been working on Wednesdays and Sundays only, will in future be open for vaccination work daily between the hours of 8 and 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

J. E. SANDILANDS
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1929.

31737

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of 30 tons TIN INGOTS 99.3 per cent purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

31st January, 1929.

31727

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the year commencing 1st April, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cutting and Sewing Uniform Clothing, etc." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

24th January, 1929.

31703

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 11th Febraary 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1—2 Letters from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute and the Secretary General, British Social Hygiene Council—Requesting the Corporation to appoint delegates (1) to the Fortieth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute and (2) to the bi-annual Imperial Conference of the British Social Hygiene Council.

3. Letter from Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) Chairman, National Baby and Health Week, Bombay—Applying for a donation for the ensuing Baby Week exhibition to be held in Bombay.

4. Letter from Bai Ratanbai L. Mehta, Joint Hon. Secretary, "Rashtriya Stree Sabha"—Requesting that some accommodation may be provided for holding a teaching class for women of the Depressed classes working in the Municipality conducted by the Sabha.

5. Letter from the Registrar, University of Bombay—Requesting the Corporation to elect one of their members as a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

6. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

7. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,130 to meet the cost of providing a paved pathway 10 feet in width from the southern side of the playground adjacent to the Gilder Tank Market building and of altering the staircase position of the building.

8. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet payments for pensions, grataities, etc., till the close of the current official year.

9. Giving sanction to the Head Clerk, 2nd Head Clerk and a Shorthand Typist working in the Drainage Department being allowed to draw certain allowances subject to the further sanction of the Corporation in the case of the two Head Clerks.

10. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 1,400 to enable the amount of depreciation of the Municipal motor cars being written off.

11. Recommending sanction to the cost of Rs. 9,855 for adding certain set-back land to the Dockyard Road being met from the savings in the works of Remaking roads under Capital Roads.

12. Forwarding for information, the Commissioner's letter regarding statements of outstanding bills for Municipal taxes remaining uncollected for more than six months after the close of the half year ending 30th September, 1927.

13. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 1400 to supplement the grant for the purchase of Incinerators.

14. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting on the advisability of showing in the Budget Estimates the Debt Charges under each service head of expenditure.

15. Recommending sanction to the terms and conditions made with Mr. Haji Fateh Mahomed Juma in connection with the acquisition of his property at Pydhowni being varied as proposed by the Commissioner.

16. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter regarding the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

17. Forwarding for information their Sub-Committee's report regarding the Municipal Auditors' objections to the procedure followed by the Accounts Office in connection with the payment of pensions, etc.

18. Forwarding for information their Sub-Committee's report regarding the question of making provision in the Budget Estimates for re-payment of loans falling due during the year.

19—20. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (19) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (20) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.—

21. Reporting on the question of supplying the full proceedings of the Committee to the Corporation.

22. Submitting certain particulars regarding the appointment of a typist in the Committee's Office.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.—

23—29. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding (23) Rs. 100-15-0 to a retired seavengering woman in the Conservancy Branch (24) Rs. 308 to a retired D. R. Karkun of the Health Department (25) Rs. 156-7-0 to a retired Mukadam of the Market Department (26) Rs. 130-6-0 to a retired halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch, (27) Rs. 132-7-0 to the heir of a deceased halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch (28) Rs 129-10 to a retired seavengering man in the Conservancy Branch and (29) Rs. 142-5-0 to a retired laskar in the Drainage Department.

30—35. Forwarding (30) a statement showing the number of Motor Vehicles taxed (31) list showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes, (32) Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on Bombay Water supplies (33) a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city (34) (a) a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the city and (b) Requesting that the Corporation resolution requesting the Commissioner to submit a statement of pressure in the mains may be rescinded and (35) Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

36. Submitting a further report on certain applications for the payment of gratuities received from the heirs of deceased Municipal employees.

37. Requesting sanction to a piece of land near the Bandra Slaughter House being leased to Mr. Shaikh Suleman Shaikh Ismail, Beef Kamatree and other butchers for the purpose of putting up a gymnasium.

38. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1928.

39. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' list corrected up to 31st October 1928.

40. Reporting on an application from Bai Ganga Sakoo for payment of a gratuity in respect of service rendered to the Municipality by her deceased husband.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS.—

41. Confirming certain revised Pension, etc., regulations.

42. Forwarding Government Resolution on the Report on the Anti-Malarial measures in the City of Bombay.

43. Letter from Mr. P. J. Marzban—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father the late Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban.

44. Letter from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—Forwarding copies of his pamphlet entitled "Gleanings from my study of the Administration, Construction and Maintenance of Roads."

45. Letter from Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon—Resigning his seat on the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

46. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain committee owing to their absence from the committees' meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—

47. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Miss. Bachubai R. Lotevala—For appointing Mr. S. K. Pupala to be a member of the Water Committee.

48. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For appointing Mr. K. F. Nariman to be a member of (a) Retrenchment and Reforms Committee.

49. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane,—For requesting the Commissioner to consider whether the limit of Rupees one lakh for cash balance provided in the Municipal Act should not be raised to 20 or 25 lacs.

50—52. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—(50) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the bad condition of Mirchi Gully and other streets in B Ward, (51) For adding Hindi to the list of vernaculars in which a member who is unable to address the President in English can address and (52) For obtaining a report as to the way in which the procedure for the grant of drawback of General Tax and of refund of Property Taxes can be simplified.

53. From Mr. B. G. Horniman.—For expressing opinion that no buffaloes should be allowed to be slaughtered at Kurla until the maximum number of buffaloes allowed to be slaughtered at Bandra is reached.

54. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Public Health and Medical Relief Committees to consider whether it is not necessary to revise the grades of salaries of the Medical staff in Municipal sevice.

55. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Mr. V. P. Shah—For requesting the G.I.P. Railway authorities to provide one more station near King's Circle between Gowari and Mahim.

56. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For appointing Mr. Nanabhai Luxuman to be a member of the Drainage Committee.

57. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report as to the possibilities of introducing a movement for ameliorating the living condition of people living in the City especially in the slum areas.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.—

58. Regarding the question of demolishing a public urinal at the junction of Karwar Street and Mint Road.

59. Regarding the question of modifying the policy at present pursued of disallowing the constructions of new milch cattle stables in the City so as to allow the conversion of existing horse and bullock stables into milch cattle stables and (2) certain applications received for the conversion of horse and bullock stables into milch cattle stable.

60. Regarding the question of sending a representation to Government requesting them to appoint a committee to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into the growing costliness of Bombay.

61. Regarding the award of the arbitrators in the matter of the Gowalia Tank Tramway extension.

62. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to dispense with Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee.

63. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

64. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd February 1929.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN PUMPING PLANT REQUIRED FOR WATER SUPPLY AT DHOND.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material.,

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions and drawing on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of electrically driven pumping plant for water supply at Dhond". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

31st January, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

31723

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(Order V, Rule 20, Act V of 1908).
(Civil Suit No. 15 of 1928)

IN THE COURT OF RAO SAHIB S. B. CHITNAVIS, SUB-JUDGE FIRST CLASS, AT NARSINGHPUR

(1) LALA AJODHIA PRASAD, (2) HARPRASAD, Kayestha of Chhenakachhar and (3) CHHIDAMLAL, minor son of Nanhelal and through next friend Nanhelal (father) Kalar of Maregaon Tehsil Gadarwada, District Narsinghpur, C. P. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) NAZIRALI, son of Shamshuddin Bohra, Shopkeeper, General Merchant, resident of Arhar, via Adan, (2) MOHAMMAD ALI, son of Shamshuddin Bohra, Commission Agent, resident of Bombay Saraf Bazar, Bombay, (3) TAHARALI, minor son of Shamshuddin Bohra through next friend maternal-uncle Abdul Qadir Bohra, General Merchant, resident of Moosaraj ki Badi, Ahmadabad (Gujarat), (4) ABDUL QADIR BOHRA, General Merchant, of Moosaraj ki Badi, Ahmadabad (Gujarat) Guardian of the minor defendant No. 3, (5) ZENAB BAI, wife of Ali Hussen, (6) MST. SAFAIABAI, daughter of Faizali, (7) ALI HUSSEN, son of Mohammed Ali, (8) NIZAMUDDIN, son of Taiyabali Bohras Shopekeepers, General Merchants, residents of Sidhpur State Baroda, (9) SAEFUDDIN, (10) MEHFUZABAI, (11) MST. FATMABAI, sons of Faizali Bohra, General Merchant, minors through next friend mother Mst. Ruqaiabai residents of Sidhpur State Baroda, (12) MT. RUQAIABAI, widow of Faizali, guardian of the defendants Nos. 9, 10 and 11, (13) MST. RUQAIABAI, widow of Faizali Bohra, General Merchant, resident of Sidhpur, State Baroda (14) ABDULLABHAI, son of Qamruddin Bohra, Shop-keeper, resident of Ujjain, (Gwaliar State) ..... Defendants

Claim for Rs. 8,073/1/3 for redemption of immoveable property

Whereas plaintiffs have instituted a suit for redemption of property valued at Rs. 8,073/1/3 against the defendants noted above. Defendants are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 11th day of March of 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim, and defendants are directed to produce on the day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my Hand and the seal of the Court this 25th day of January of 1929.

SUB-JUDGE, FIRST CLASS.

31724

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. COWASJI TEMULJI KAPADIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trustt maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Corner of Khetwady Back Road and Khetwady 7th Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 211-69 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2147, New No. 9246, Old Survey No. 775, New Survey No. 5465, Cadastral Survey No. 811 Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2069 and Old Street Nos. 58—62—62, New Street Nos. 83—87 and 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the Khetwady 7th Lane, on or towards the North by the Khetwady Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kawasji Dossabhai and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1929.

RELE & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

31732

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S SHIPCHANDLERS SHOP GOODS, AT NAGDEVI STREET AND GODOWN-GOODS AT KHETWADI 10TH LANE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate, and effects of Mahomedalli Abdulalli Vasi (Insolvent) traded as Essubhai Abdulhouseis and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6TH FEBRUARY, 1929:—

AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

At the Shop premises at 180, Nagdevi Street:—

A big lot of brass and steam cocks, wheel valves, couplings, sluice valves and tubes, copper and galvanised side and ship lamps, pulleys, boat compasses, hydraulic steam fittings and pipes, chain blocks, hand pumps, delivery hoses, tapes and dies, various kinds of paints, oils, packings, bolts, nuts, rivets, copper nozzles; etc.; Godrej safe, writing tables, chairs, copying press, cupboards, stands clock etc. and

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

At the Godown premises at "Mahomedi Lodge", Khetwadi 10th Lane:—

A big lot of bolts, nuts, lead pipes and tubes, ropes, couplings, foot valves, asbestos sheets, chain blocks, emery powder, wheels, valves, gin crows' boiler tubes, pulleys, rivets, lamps, smith's bellows grinding stones, various kinds of paints, packings, flexible and sizing wires, water meters, houses, weighing scales weights, C. I. pipes, wooden stands, benches etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—for the Government School of Arts and Crafts Lucknow, an ART MASTER for the Fine arts class on 110-8-140. Should have thorough knowledge of painting from Still life, life and landscape in oil and water colours. Also teaching experience in a recognized art School. Apply to PRINCIPAL by the 15th Feb. 1929.

A 31733

EDUCATIONAL.

HOMEOPATHIC DIPLOMAS—For L. M.S., M.B., M.D., Diplomas by Correspondance with or without examination. Apply to:—Dr. KASHINATH PANDE M.D. Wardha.

M R1436

MATRIMONIAL

AN Educated respectable young Ceylonese desires Correspondence with educated and respectable young Indian Ladies Apply 2238 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1440

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

HOUSE DECORATION—For Painting, Distempring, etc., to your Blocks, Chawls Factories, Offices, etc. Apply for Free Estimate to: GANGNAIK & CO., Contractors, Bombay, 12.

T R1438

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL

Mirzapore Square North, Calcu

Premier and Largest Indian Ho

Best arrangements. Home com

Family suits available.

Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-

Telegrams: "CALHOTE

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

EDGAR WARWICK

Presents

THE PEEP SHOW

All that is Bright and Best from Revue-Land.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15; 8-15; and 10 p.m.

HAROLD LLOYD

In His Latest Comedy Triumph:

SPEEDY

A PARAMOUNT RELEASE IN 8-REELS.

ANOTHER SMILE-STONE IN HAROLD LLOYD'S CAREER!

A Rollicking Punster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

Present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FASCINATING YOUTH

A Paramount Picture with the Junior Stars of 1928.

A Smashing Crashing Flashing Dashing story packed with Thrills

"THE

MYSTERY PILOT"

STARRING

REX LEASE

SEE TO-DAY

First Instalment Eps. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5! 11 Reels. The Fracas in the water—front cafe! The treachery of the two Persians!

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M. DAILY. Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S

Popular Production

RA' MANDLIK

with an all star cast.

NEXT SATURDAY

A Gorgeous Spectacular Super Production

THE INVINCIBLE

The like of which you have hardly seen before.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

at the Office, Bank Building, ...lande Road, ...er B. J. DUFF

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 2.

March	19.83 plus .01
May	19.87 plus .02
July	19.52 plus .04
October	19.38 plus .02
December	19.30 plus .04
Middling Spot	20.25 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 2.

March	19.20 plus .03
May	19.23 plus .02
Middling Spot	18.95 plus .07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 2.

Bales

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Scinde Fully Good	7.15 unchgd
Scinde Fine	7.40 unchgd
Scinde Superfine	7.65 unchgd
Bengal Good	6.90 unchgd
Bengal Fully Good	7.15 unchgd
Bengal Fine	7.40 unchgd
Oomra Good	7.50 unchgd
Oomra Fully Good	7.80 unchgd
Oomra Fine	8.10 unchgd
Broach Fully Good	8.60 unchgd
Broach Fine	8.85 unchgd
Broach Superfine	9.10 unchgd

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

February	18.07 plus .18
March	18.26 plus .18
April	18.26 plus .18
May	18.45 plus .18
June	18.45 plus .18
July	18.61 plus .18
August	18.61 plus .18
September	18.60 plus .20
October	18.55 plus .20
November	18.55 plus .22
December	18.54 plus .22
Sakellaridis FGF Spot	18.55 plus .10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, February 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-1|2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months,	4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,, 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, February 2.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26 1|4
Forward	26-1|4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, February 2.

Demand Bills	484.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

	Opening	Closing
February		10.12 plus .05
March	10.19	10.19 plus .05
April		10.21 plus .05
May	10.26	10.27 plus .05
June		10.24 plus .05
July	10.25	10.26 plus .05
August		10.21 plus .05
September		10.17 plus .07
October	10.13	10.13 plus .06
November		10.10 plus .05
December		10.10 plus .05
January		10.08 plus .05
February		10.08 plus .05
Middling Spot		10.37 plus .02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Bales

Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4.4: 11-1|2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, February 2.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.43
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12-10-5|8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.89
T. T. Madrid on London	30.22
T. T. Milan on London	92.64
T. T. Berne on London	25.21
T. T. Paris on London	124.10
T. T. London on Prague	163.81

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot-18\|8\|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, February 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb Cargoes,—43\|9 Afloat Paid.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb Cargoes—41\|3 Feb.-Mar S'ment Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—47\|2 Afloat Sellers.

Wheat, Choice, Karachi, Parcels.—No Offering.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, February 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb Spot -11-1\|8 Sellers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, February 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta—

July-Sept. per cwt. 12\|4-1\|2

Oct-Dec per cwt 12\|6

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Bombay.

July-Sept per cwt 12\|5 3\|4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25, C and F Karachi

July-Sept per cwt 12\|3-1\|2

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Association Ltd

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Receipts for week ending 31st Jan.	1929 Bales.	1928. Bales.
Bengals	5571	9857
Oomras	124109	93236
Dholleras	3527	4064
Broach	152	18
Southerns	1990	250
Persians	53	46
Americans	258	982
Egyptians	...	...
E. Africans	149	3
Other sorts	...	...
Total	135809	108536

Exports for week ending 31st Jan.	Bales.
United Kingdom	...
Continent	25921
China	...
Japan	38655
Coast Ports	1315
Total	65891

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	10618
China, Japan & Coast Ports	64755
Total	75373

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 31st Jan.	1928-29	1927-28
	1271078	1383240
Exports from 1st Sept. to 31st Jan.	1928-29	1927-28
United Kingdom	17141	22047
Continent	335127	206314
China	53627	6500
Japan	560690	356129
Coast Ports	8441	11835
U. S. A.	4855	670
Total	979881	603795

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 31st Jan. 1929 51,202 Bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 31st January 1929 180,078 Bales.

Same period last year 360,754 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st January 1929 990,718 Bales.

Same time last year 768,348 Bales.

KEROSENE RATES.

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Shell cases per case Rs. 8-15-6.
Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8-11-6.
Firefly case per case Rs 8-7-6.
Another Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Swastika Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6.
Rising Sun Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Chukker Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk, per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Chukker Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 5-5-6.
Victoria Brand Tins. per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Swan Brand Tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6.
Victoria Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, February 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £93:0 Feb-Mar S'ment Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £17:15:0 Feb-Mar S'ment Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18:7:6 Feb-Mar S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, February 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:0:0 Feb.-March S'ment Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:5:0 Apl.-May S'ment Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. £15:17:6 Feb.—March S'ment Hull Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, £18:17:6 Feb.-March S'ment Quoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, February 2.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London' cwt. 28:9 Feb.-Apl. Delivery, Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 28:11 1\|4 May-Aug. Delivery Sellers.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb 1.

The weakness reported in our last report so far as the yarn market is concerned has continued further owing to further decline in Raw material and also due to the continued absence of satisfactory demand. Turnover is very restricted and in the absence of sufficient buying strength prices in almost all kinds of yarns have declined further to the extent of 1/4 anna per lb. and even at the present level of prices buyers are difficult to find. Most of the rates have merely nominal in as much as sellers are inclined to meet the buyers even at still lower prices, if firm offers have been placed with them. Money market continued tight and up country advices are still very discouraging. Punjab reports very dull trade probably due to the recent Afghan disturbances and other parts of India also report a very quiet market. Calcutta has been slightly better but the requirements are largely satisfied by the local mills over there. On the whole the undertone has been rather easy and if no sufficient offtake is forthcoming prices will have to decline further.

English Yarns:—There is practically no business to report for forward deliveries as much as the prices are yet high and the local market is more or less depressed at the moment. Competition from Japanese yarns is also responsible for this state of affairs.

Japanese Yarns:—Prices have declined further to some extent but enquiries have increased at lowed level of prices and the turnover is comparatively better in thhs class of yarns. Fresh business has been very small. Exchange remains steady at about 124.

Artificial Silk Yarn:—Offtake is limited and although prices remain nominally steady dealers have been getting nervous and some of the weak holders are inclined to sell off their holdings even at lower prices. Forward rates are irregular and no business of importance have been possible.

Indian Yarns:—All the mills in Bombay have now been working normally and deliveries have considerably improved. Stocks with the dealers have been increasing and on account of pressure prices in the local market have been going down.

The future outlook is not very promising and prices will have to go down further to bring about satisfactory demand from consuming districts.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with moderate demand for ready sugars and with free offering of Beet sugars prices ruled easier. During the early part of the week there were some buyers on account Karachi for White Javas March shipment and small quantity changed hands at Rs. 8/9/0 to Rs. 8/9/6 F. B. Harbour terms. Importers were not buyers and on the contrary they were sellers for B.R.B. and other Continental Beet sugars without finding buyers. There is no fresh business to report.

Java reported a quiet market with very little business doing.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with small business passing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 28th ultimo quoting 2.03, 2.12 and 2.17 for March/May and July and reported lowest on the 31st ultimo quoting 2.00, 2.09 and 2.10 for same positions.

London terminals reported highest on the 26th ultimo quoting s. 12/4-1/2d s. 12/3-3/4d., and s. 12/6-3/4d. for March/May and August and reported lowest on the 31st ultimo quoting s. 12-s. 11/9-3/4d., and s. 12/0-3/4d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 13/9 eq s. 12/6 F B Harbour stocks 240,000 bags.

T M O Jan. Rs. 8/5 eq. s. 12/5 F B Harbour.

T M O Feb. Rs. 8/7 eq. s. 12/7 F B Harbour.

T M O March Rs. 8/9 eq. s. 12/9 F B Harbour.

T M O June Rs. 8/6 eq. s. 12/6 F B Harbour.

T M O July/Sept. Rs. 8/5 eq. s. 12/4-1/2 F B Harbour.

Brown ready Rs. 12/8 eq. s. 11/1, F B Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Pundit with 75,600 bags Java Sugars.

BARRISTER SENT TO JAIL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah sentenced Syed Khilafat Hossain, disbarred borrister and undischarged insolvent, to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100|- in default additional one month for cheating Probodh Bannerjee of Howrah by inducing him to let out his Calcutta hoouse by representing that he owned landed properties in Calcutta and mofussil and concealing facts.—A. P.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated Bombay 2nd Inst:—

The American market this week ruled on the whole easy and closes nearly quarter of a cent lower. The market in the beginning of the week declined on long liquidation and pressure of selling by spot houses and speculators. Then the market slightly improved on short-covering and some new crop buying, but again declined on considerable liquidation in consequence of uneasy feeling owing to failure of trade to expand. At the close the market slightly improved on covering by shorts and trade buying. The highest price for the March position touched during the week was 19.98 on the 25th ultimo and the lowest 19.60 on the 31st ultimo, the range for the week being 38 points.

The period is now nearing when there are talks about preparations for the new crop in America. Regarding the size of acreage reports received so far are conflicting as some say that there will be little change in the acreage, some say that there will be an increase the total exceeding the record while some say that there is persistent talk of possible acreage.

Our local market closes Rs 4 lower. The market weakened on pressure of selling by Commission Houses, Japanese and Option-dealers influenced by the disappointing action of the American market. Towards the close of the week the prices slightly improved on reports of frost in Broach districts and on buying by Offices. The highest rate for Broach-A/May touched during the week was Rs. 356 3/4 on the 29th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 346 1/2 on the 30th ultimo, the range for the week being Rs. 10 1/4. Trading in Broach-July/August contract commenced during the week with a premium of Rs. 5 over Broach-A/May which immediately narrowed to Rs. 3 1/2. This premium since then widened to Rs. 6 and is now Rs. 5. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach-A/May Rs. 352 1/2, Broach-J/Aug. Rs. 353, Oomra-March Rs. 315 1/2, Oomra-May Rs. 318 1/2, Bengal-March Rs. 269 and Bengal-May Rs. 273.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 31st January 1929 are 1,271,078 bales against 1,388,240 bales last year and Exports total 979,881 bales against 603,795 last year while the total mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 180,078 bales against 360,754 last year. The stock of cotton in Bombay on the 31st January 1929 is estimated at 990,718 bales against 768,348 bales same time last year.

While we remain in favour of a higher level ultimately it appears to us not improbable that the market may be depressed temporarily owing to absence for the time being of new British factors and new buying in America. Here, however, good covering has been in evidence round Rs. 350 for mills and Exporters' account. After the recent sagging American market the rise of 8 points at the end of the week was not impressing and if the sagging tendency there continues, we may possibly witness here a further decline, say, to about Rs. 340. Should this level be reached we would consider it a very good opportunity for purchases, as we believe that the market would then definitely emerge from the present very small range and head towards a higher level.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY Feb. 2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/16, Highest Rs. 51/13/9, Lowest Rs. 51/9, Closing 51/13/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12/4 1/2, Lowest Rs. 4/12/3, Closing Rs. 4/12/4 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/12/6, Highest Rs. 53/13, Lowest Rs. 53/11/3, Closing Rs. 53/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 56/6, Lowest Rs. 56/4/6, Closing Rs. 56/5.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

We have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colomb, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	17
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	28
Ceylon Rubber	44
Clunes Estates	28
Cochin Rubber	30
Ella Tea	175
Estates Co. of Uva	35/8
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	60
Hatbawe Rubber	15
Honiton Rubber	9
Horawala Rubber	46
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jarbulande T. & Rub.	13
Jebong Rubber	17
Kalutara Company	37
Kalutara Rubber	73
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	26
Lanka Rubber	64
Lansdowne Rubber	160
Maha Uva Estates	54
Mealmor Estates	25
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	47/8
North-Western Rub.	24
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	24/8
Rubber Growers'	24
Saffragam T. & Rub.	20
Talgaswella Tea	52/8
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	55
Udapolla Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	15/8
Vogan Tea	45
Warriapolla Estate	28

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo-Re. 0.53-1/2 Cents.

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

—:o:—

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE REVISION

—:o:—

'LAISSEZ FAIRE" POLICY IN INDIA

Professor C. N. Vakil delivered the fourth and last lecture on "The Indian Problem" in the series on "World Commercial Policy and India, since the Peace" in the Lecture Hall, University School of Economics, Bombay on Saturday, 2nd February 1929, at 6 p.m.

Professor Vakil began by pointing out how when most countries of the world were building up their industries by a a system of Protection, India was compelled to work under a policy of laissez faire, and referred to the history of the Cotton Duties in this connection. Because of the competition of cheap foreign goods, industrial progress in India was slow, except in those cases, like jute and tea, where India had a practical monopoly. The War found India unprepared to take advantage of various opportunities for industrial development which presented themselves. Japan and the U.S.A. succeeded in replacing British and European goods while India was looking on.

POST-WAR REVOLUTION.

Since the War, a new kind of Industrial Revolution has come over Europe and America, in which production is to be carried on, not on large scale, but on a huge scale; in other words, individual countries are no longer the units of production, because production is now being organised on a continental basis. We have the formation of Industrial Cartels on a scale not known before the War, and definite efforts are being made to unite Europe economically against the competition of America. These efforts are reflected in the general tendency by which large continental units are being formed to have Free Trade or freer trade among themselves with Protection as against the rest. This is shown by the New Commercial Policy of the U.S.A.; by recent tendencies in Europe, and above all by definite departures towards a policy of Protection in the land of laissez faire.

PROBLEM FOR INDIA.

The problem for India is whether in view of this new Industrial Revolution in the West, the policy of Discriminating Protection that we have is adequate. What we could have achieved before the War with the help of such a policy, is impossible to be achieved now, in view of these world tendencies, and those who have a feeling of placid contentment at this policy, do not realise that it is too late and too slow.

The Policy of Discriminating Protection has its origin in the realisation of the British authorities during the War, that a stronger industrial India would be a greater military asset. After explaining the successive stages by which the policy came to be adopted, Professor Vakil referred to three conditions within which the Tariff Board is required to work. They are that the industry seeking protection (1) must possess large natural advantages, (2) must be such as is not likely to develop without the help of Protection and (3) must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without Protection.

INADEQUATE PROTECTION.

Professor Vakil pointed out the hampering nature of these conditions which will not enable us to bring about that industrial development of an all round character, which we must work for, if the poverty problem of India is to be solved. The halting nature of the policy is realised still further if we compare it with the Safeguarding policy of England herself and the protective policy of the United States. Professor Vakil showed that if the conditions of Discriminating Protection as applied in India were applied in England America, no safeguarding or protective duties now in operation in those countries would be imposed. From this survey of recent world forces in industrial matters, and the policy adopted by leading countries, as well as the great change in England herself, the lecturer came to the conclusion that the existing policy of Discriminating Protection in India, was wholly inadequate for the purposes of a rapid industrialisation of the country which was necessary to save her from general poverty.

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Professor Vakil then referred to the Indian Customs Traiff because the tariff of a country embodies its commercial policy. He showed how the Indian tariff was very low before the War and how it had been raised in recent years owing to the financial stress of the War. The Indian tariff had, therefore, assumed importance both on commercial and financial grounds. The prevailing misconception in certain responsible quarters like the World Economic Conference of 1927 and the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade, that the Indian tariff, had become super protectionist was referred to and it was shown that the policy of Descriminating protectoon had not yet touched the fringe of Indian tariff, which was still mainly a revenue tariff. Comparing the practice in America with that in India, Professor Vakil further pointed out how even on the principles of Discriminating Protection, the present Indian tariff is in urgent need of revision.

NEED FOR BOLDER POLICY.

Professor Vakil also referred briefly to the position of India in International relations, and in a scheme of Imperial Preference, regarding which the attitude of India must be clearly defined at an early date. In this connection he showed how India was being committed to a policy of Imperial Preference without proper consideration of the problem as a whole. He also referred to the position of Indian States in a revision of the Indian Tariff.

After pointing out that parallel measures to bring about efficiency of labour and to introduce technical education were necessary, the Professor brought the series to an end by concluding.

(1) That the policy of Discriminating Protection as now applied in India is wholly indaequate and should be replaced by a bolder and more comprehensive policy;

(2) That even under the existing policy, the Indian Customs Tariff should be immediately revised; and

(3) That a permanent body should be appointed to advise prompt action in this connection from day to-day, as in America.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—

SONG AND DANCE AT THE EXCELSIOR

Judging by the opening performances on Thursday and Friday evenings, Edgar Warwick's new "Peep Show" company will enable theatne-goers to while away many a pleasant hour at the Excelsior during the coming week. The company is strong is all departments, and in Gladys Voile and Rex Burchell they have two comedians of the first order, experienced people who know how to deliver the goods. Barbara Weale and her partner are another clever couple whose dancing is both bright and novel. The Excelsior will still be without a picture programme pending the completion of the structural alterations for the installatin of "talking" films, but this will all be finished within the next three or four weeks, and then this theatre will be devoted exclusively to the movies and the touring companies will be transferred to the Royal Opera House at the other end of the city.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

A full length feature film with Harold Lloyd in the leading role is sufficiently rare an event to attract wide-spread attention. Harold's newest, and in many respects his best, effort will be screened at the Empire Theatre during the coming week under the title of "Speedy", and in this film there are uncountable laughs. The actual plot does not matter very much, although in point of fact there is an excellent story running right through the film. What watters, with Harold Lloyd, at any rate, is the opportunity for ludicrous episodes and quick action, and the film misses nothing from these points of view. An important feature of "Speedy" is the first appearance of Harold's new leading lady, Ann Christy, who is a perfect little artist of the screen, whilst the chance of seeing Babe Ruth—most famous of baseball players—will be an added inducement to many people to see this film. The latest issue of the Pathe Gazette completes the programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Winter sports, including sking, skating, snow-shoeing and tobagganing, all have places in the vital phases of the story of "Fascinating Youth," to be shown at the Royal Opera House. The plot is a curious one inasmuch as it introduces real film stars in the guise of members of the general public, and the audience gets many glimpses of the actual happenings in a cinema studio and during the "shooting" of films out-of-doors. It is a comedy of youth and action with a strong love story motivating the fast moving incidents across a shifting background of unusual interest, and additional interest is lent by the fact that the principal characters are portrayed by sixteen Paramount Junior Stars, young men and women who are just beginning to make their mark in the motion picture industry. The film is claimed to be an answer to the world's cry for new faces on the screen.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

There are still more thrilling scenes to be seen in the last five episodes of the "Idaho" serial story, which will be shown at the Edward Cinema, and the continuity has been so arranged that the theme is easily picked up by those who have not seen the first portion of the film. A Larry Semon comic completes the programme. The Empress Cinema will screen "Torrent", the film featuring Greta Garbo which has proved so successful at the Empire Theatre during the past week.

THE CAPITOL.

If you are not afraid of becoming hysterical from laughter, you shouldn't under any circumstances miss "Flying Romeos" the latest First National comedy featuring that inimitable pair, George Sidney and Charlie Murray, which has opened its local engagement at the Capitol Theatre to a highly enthusiastic audience. Never have Sidney and Murray been funnier since First National wisely put them to-gether as the screen's first comedy team. If you can imagine George and Charlie inadvertently becoming aviators when they don't know any more about flying than they do about the fourth dimension, starting on an airplane flight to China only to discover that their "pilot" knows less about it than they do and is somewhat off his head in addition, you have one of the situations just one of them which provokes comedy in this hilarious farce. The opening sequences of the picture, too, with George and Charlie as barbers both seeking the hand of the manicurist, is very funny and gets the picture off to a lively start, which continues and builds as the production unreels.

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Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 15 6
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja		15 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 9
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 9
Textile	,,	0 15 9
Century	,,	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	
Jacob		
Century	,,	
Moon Mill	,,	
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb	
Century	,,	
Jacob	,,	
Moon Mill	,,	
1386 Tata	Per Pie	
GABRUN No. 5124		
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MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 0 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
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Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Capt. W. E. G. Solomon's lecture on "Mural Painting," Town Holl, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Municipal Corporation Elections by Registered Trade Unions.
A film show of wild animals of Nepal, Mysore and Burma, Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Entertainment to Hon. Sir G. H. Hidayatallah and Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, "Gulshan," Pedder Road, 5-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

BARBHAYA.—Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, J.P., Solicitor, died, Sunday (3rd February 1929) Uthamna ceremony at his place of residence Purshottam Mansions, Sandhurst Road. To-day, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Management of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood have very great pleasure in announcing that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has been elected a Patron of the Brotherhood.

THANKS TO "D" WARD VOTERS.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala writes:—
"My grateful thanks to the voters of the "D" Ward. They have given me their confidence and my constant endeavour will be to deserve that trust."

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

MR. SOLOMON ON "MURAL PAINTING."

There will be a lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society on the subject of "Mural Painting" by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Durbar Hall of the Town Hall, Bombay.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of Dadar Co-operative Institute, Mr. S. G. Warty, Chairman, Girgaon Co-operative Institute, will deliver a public lecture on "Co-operative Movement", to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. at King George Boys' High School, Dadar.

RADIO COMPONENTS' CATALOGUE.

We have received a copy of an illustrated "Radio Components' Catalogue", issued by the Chicago Telephone Co. of Bombay, Telephone and Radio Engineers and suppliers of Telephone accessories and allied goods. It contains a list of articles of Radio-parts and other articles stocked by the Company, together with their prices.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The holders of Banking Diploma of the Indian Merchants' Chamber with English Composition and Geography as two of the five subjects will be eligible for Part I of the Indian Institute of Bankers, even though they may not have passed the University Matriculation or equivalent examination.

BOMBAY SENATE ELECTION.

Under the revised regulations of the Bombay University, the Konkan group of Local Boards consisting of (1) Ratnagiri, (2) Kolaba, (3) Bombay Suburban, (4) Thana and (5) Nasik districts are entitled to elect one member for the Senate of the University. Mr. S. S. Naik is a candidate for this election.

Prof. V. M. Joshi of the Women's College, Poona, is a candidate for election to the Bombay University by the Registered Graduates who are entitled according to the recent University Act to elect twenty-five Fellows.

"OCCUPATION OF PUBLIC PARK AT MAHALUXMI."

The Bombay Youth League is arranging for the opening of the Public Park on the Mahaluxmi Race Course grounds to take place on Sunday (the 10th instant), with a view to assert public right to use these grounds, which are being wrongfully utilised by the W. I. T. C. for its own purposes. An interesting programme is being drafted and will be announced later.

SOCIAL EVIL IN BOMBAY.

Under the Joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union, Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, and the Young Men's Parsee Association, a Public Meeting will be held at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. R. D. Masani, and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, will speak on "The Social Evil in Bombay and How to Eradicate It." Mr. K. Natrajan of "The Indian Social Reformer" will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

"CHUNTA PRAKASH."

We have received a copy of the extraordinary issue of "Chunta Prakash" issued on the occasion of the wedding ceremony of H. H. the Maharaja of Tripura. The number contains articles on early history, present position and full description of Tripura and Balrampur. It contains a large number of pictures of the present and past Maharajas, group photos of members of Council of Administration, Heads of various departments of the State, both Civil and Military, and selected oil paintings preserved in the Palace. It is priced at Re 1|- and can be obtained from "Chunta Prakash" office, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rate. Close Down.

7-0 p.m.—Matinee Musicale by Phyllis Symonds (Soprano). And the Station Ensemble. Ensemble. Overture "In Italian Style", "Schugert"; Selection "H. M. S. Pinafore", "Sullivan". Phyllis Symonds. (a) The Nightingale's Lament, "Florence Golson"; (b) Boat Song, "Harriet Ware". Ensemble. Serenade "Serenade D' Entase" "Fletcher"; Tone Picture "By the Blue Hawaian Waters" "Ketelbey"; Spanish Dance "Bulero", "Mozzkowski". Phyllis Symonds. (a) Trees, "Oscar Rosbach"; (b) A Memory, "Edna Park". Ensemble. Valse Lente from "Coppella", "Delibes".

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

8-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m.—"Selected Reading", By Wilfred Neville.

9-30 p.m.—Mahomed Basheer, Vocal Music.

10-0 p.m.—Master R. C. Roy, Vocal Music.

10-30 p.m.—Master [illegible]ant, Vocal Music.

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EXTEMPORE SPEECH

—:o:—

MR. ALVA WINS FIRST PRIZE

In the contest for extempore speaking in the Bombay Law College, Mr. Joachim Alva, a prominent member of the Bombay Youth League, has awarded the first prize by the judges, Messrs. Brown and McLeod, two European Barristers-at-Law. The other two prizes went to Messrs. Dawood and Joshi. In the elocution competition, the order of prize winners was Messrs. Simon, Joachim Alva and Dawood.

ERJIBEHEDIN

—:o:—

Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin, Editor of "Kaiser-e-Hind" has stood third in the list of 10 successful candidates in the D Ward in the Municipal general election securing 14,764 votes. Barring Mr. K. F. Nariman, who topped the poll, Mr. Heerjibehedin stood first among the remaining four Parsi candidates. In the previous general election held in 1926, in the same ward he topped the poll. In the bye-election in the A ward four years ago he was returned with a big majority when pitted against Mr. Forde who was put up by the Bombay European Association.

MISS MOHINI BHANDARE'S CONCERT

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S BUDDING DANCER

A distinguished gathering was present at the Elphinstone Theatre on Saturday when Miss Mohini Bhandare gave a concert of Indian dances and music. The concert was well patronised and the budding *danseuse's* performance elicited repeated encores and well merited applause.

Mrs. Atiya Begum and Dr. M. B. Welkar were amongst those who publicly appreciated the merits of Miss Bhandare and congratulated both the youthful dancer as also her parents on their bold step in allowing their daughter to appear on the stage and thus incurring some amount of criticism at the hands of orthodox society.

The programme of the concert was well selected and arranged. Miss Bhandare went through all the items of Indian 'nautches' with grace and simplicity that evoked praise from all sides. Miss Bhandare, judging by her Saturday performance, seems to excel more as a singer than a dancer. She has a sweet melodious voice and her rendering of some of the classical Indian songs was simply charming.

The audience went home after enjoying a pleasant entertainment for three hours.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL

—:o:—

UNIFORM PROGRESS RECORDED

A large number of ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of the Principal of the Maratha High School, Girgaum, Bombay, at the annual social gathering and prize distribution cremony of the School held on Saturday, Rao Bahadur D. V. Vaidya presiding. The programme provided interesting dialogues and feats of strength in which the students took part. The "pyramids" performed by a group of "kids" was particularly impressive and evoked well-deserved applause.

The Principal of the School in reading the annual report traced the progress made by the school in various branches of its work. The school had to its credit forty-one years of useful educational work and had maintained a uniform rate of progress. Lately the school had given more attention to physical culture by affording more sports facilities and considerable progress in that direction had been achieved. The financial position of the school, however was hardly satisfactory and the speaker hoped the public would generously help to put the school on a sound financial basis.

The Chairman in the course of his speech very highly commended the progress of the school. He thought it hardly necessary to emphasise the need of physical training to youths which would make them not only strong in body but also sound in mind. While asking them to "march on" he would only advise the youth to observe the wholesome rule of moderation in everything that they did.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE LATE REV. R. STRACHAN

The Rev. Robert Strachan, late of Wilson College, Bombay, died on January 10th at his residence, 165 Duthie Terrace, Aberdeen. Mr. Strachan, who was in his 64th year, graduated M. A. at Aberdeen University in 1885 and took his B.D. degree in 1893. He was appointed professor of History and Latin at Wilson College, Bombay, in 1897 and held that position till last year when he retired. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay. He built up for himself a high reputation for solid scholarship and was held in real esteem by his students, many of whom now occupy positions of importance in the Presidency and beyond it.

His health was not good for some months past before his death. He is survived by his widow and a grown up family of two sons and one daughter.

A meeting of the staff and students of the Wilson College was held on Saturday, at which a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with Mrs. Strachan and her family and the college was closed for the remainder of the day.

THE MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

We have received a copy of the third Annual Report of Shree Mahajan Association Limited, togethtr with Foreword by the "Dictator" Mr. W. T. Halai. The report covers the year ending 14th September 1928. The foreword gives a comprehensive review of the many-sided activities of the Association and the difficulties under which the Mahajan has had to work. The Association has supplied a definite want of the Cotton trade of this country and is doing solid work and there are not a few points in which this 3 years' baby has been doing far better than the East Indian Cotton Association. The foreword gives an interesting account of various developments of Indian Cotton trade. It contains exhaustive notts on the well-known Khandy case, describing at length the various issues involved in it. This report with the foreword forms, something like a text book on Cotton and it will be read with advantage by cotton dealers.

RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

—:o:—

MILL INDUSTRY AND PRESENT OUT LOOK

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

"For now many months since the strike began which has disorganised the textile industry of Bombay and has been responsible for an amount of frayed nerves there is at the moment a distinctly hopeful atmosphere," writes the Commercial correspondent of the Free Press of India. And Bombay's premier industry will soon settle down to normality with prospects of strikes almost receding from vision. The buoyancy of the share market which has been a conspicuous feature of the last few days when mill shares have been distinctly looking up in symptomatic. This happy result is due in a very large measure to the far-reaching proposals put forward before the Strike Enquiry Committee on behalf of the mill-owners, calculated as far as human foresight could help to minimise the chances of a strike or lock-out taking on the dimensions the present strike has taken. If the state of the share market is an indication there is no reason to doubt that such a happy contingency would materialise soon. Enquiries so far made go to show that the proposals have been well received on all sides that have a right to a voice in the final decision.

STRIKE SETTLEMENTS.

The owners have in their proposals provided for the utmost sifting of the grounds of any dispute by setting up an elaborate machinery of progressive representation of either interest. Attempts will be made to localise any dispute by first referring it to the representative of the particular employer and the Labour Union invoived. Next, failing at an agreement herein, the matter will be referred to a joint conference of representatives of the Employers Mediation Panel and an equal number of the Textile Union Mediation Panel. If even this second reference prove fruitless, the matters in dispute should be referred to a joint meeting of the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association and the representatives of all the registered textile unions in Bombay. It must be a peculiarly intractable issue indeed that failed to yield a solution after such comprehensive sifting. When all the three attempts at a settlement prove infructuous each party shall be at liberty to follow the course it deems just and proper. These 'ad hoc' bodies are to function even where the dispute centres round the interpretation of the standing orders or the standardisation scheme. Provision is also made for the setting up of joint committees of owners and unions during a strike or lock-out. It is obvious that these proposals would be worthless unless there are means of restraining a tendency to use them for dilatory or obstructive purposes. The owners have very wisely fixed a time at each stage of these arbitral proceedings.

RETURN TO OLD TIMES.

There is of course no warrant for laying down that the proposals have been accepted in their entirety by Labour which is naturally reluctant yet to show its mind. Monday's meeting of the Strike Enquiry Committee will doubtless set at rest all speculations. But the indications are unmistakable that the owners have tried as best they could to put themselves right in a dispute that had been drawing its weary length these many months, with its tragic interludes, and that there is a disposition on all sides to look upon the strike as settled, inasmuch as with goodwill on either side the proposals ought to ensure return to the old pleasant relations between employers and workers.

NEW THEATRE IN RANGOON

His Excellency Sir Charles Innes Governor of Burma, opened the New Globe Theatre at Rangoon, the property of Messrs. Globe Theatres Limited, owners of the Capitol Theatre Bombay at a special performance at the beginning of this week in the presence of a packed house. His Excellency mentioned that the entire proceeds of the evening were being given by the proprietors to the funds of the Mission to the Blind. The old Globe Theatre was well-known in Rangoon, but the new building is up to the latest standards in theatre construction and gives to Rangoon a really modern up-to-date place of amusement.

A public meeting of the students of Dohad was held on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Sjt. L. M. Shrikant when a resolution was passed congratulating the students of the Gujarat College "for the firm stand they have taken up in vindicating their self-respect and as a protest against the high-handed policy and autocratic manners adopted by the Principal Mr. Shirras."

Calcutta.—Lady Jackson christened one of the two G. H. Gipsy moth aeroplanes provided by the Government of India.—A.P.

Calcutta.—Mr. A. C. Ormond Barrister, was elected on Saturday to the Bengal Council from the Presidency Burdwan European Constituency, in the place of Mr. F. E. James, having defeated his opponent Mr. Harry Hobbs by 121 votes.—A.P.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1929.

The mysterious visitor arrived in the utmost secrecy at Paddington, but the sleuth-hound would not be deceived by his apparent song-froid. And although he said with convincing calmness that his name was Smith, the clever pursuer did not allow his man to drive away in a taxi without following in another.

* * * *

Both knew each other's intentions and summoned all their ingenuity, the one to counternet the move of the other. Thus it was that London witnessed in the broad day-light of February, 3 1929 the most exciting motor chase of modern times—the daring of which stunned every one who saw it.

* * * *

But the sharpness of the pursuer proved too much even for the master mind and Smith stopped his taxi in utter despair in Cromwell Road but had enough presence of mind to hide his face while rushing into his flat where he is now supposed to be hiding, but may have escaped by the back door.

* * * *

This, my dear Sir, or Madam, is not from the latest Edgar Wallace thriller. It is broadly speaking a fact. Therefore, the sleuth hound is not a detective from Scotland Yard, nor is Smith the noble lovable cultured criminal of the Ringer type.

* * * *

As a matter of fact the one, the fellow in the second taxi, is a Press reporter while the other is Colonel Lawrence alias aircraftsman Shaw and now alias Smith.

* * * *

You might wonder why this game of hide and seek was played at all. It happened because the reporter firmly believed Smith to be Colonel Lawrence while, in truth, Smith was just Smith and naturally could not say that he was Lawrence or Shaw.

* * * *

The question here arises: What about Shaw or Lawrence? There are three theories fanciful, very fanciful, you will say, about his whereabouts and his present alias.

* * * *

(1) That he is in Moscow fighting Trotsky, Bukharin, Radek etc., and Comrade Stalin is really Colonel Lawrence. (2) that he led an army into Kabul as Bacha-i-saqqa and is now the ruler of Kabul having assumed "Amir Habibullah Ghazi" as the latest alias and (3) that he is trying to globe-trot under the name of Otto Raymond.

* * * *

All these theories, however, are very weak. As a matter of fact Colonel Lawrence is—well just look under your chair.

* * * *

Mr. Chintamani wants to know why the two Ministers of U. P. were not consulted in the preparation of the memorandum to the Simon Commission although the late Sir Alexander Muddiman had dismissed the former ministers because they had refused to help in its preparation.

* * * *

He is indignant because the Finance Minister's answers were vague. But it is unfair of Mr. Chintmani. The poor Finance Minister deals with sordid figures, not with fantoms. He is not on visiting terms with the dead, how can he be made to reconcile the action of the late Sir Alexander with that of the living Sir Malcolm?

* * * *

Sir Henry Dobbs, the retiring High Commissioner for Iraq said: At present the sky was overcrowded but the clouds would blow away."

* * * *

Yes, the clouds would blow away—leaving the sky picturesquely studded with aeroplanes.

* * * *

American flapper:—"Dad, I have just obtained my high school certificate".

Dad:—"good, now all you need is a husband, who can cook, clean a house and mind a baby."

TENURE OF PRESENT LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

Govt. of India Considering Extension

SIR JOHN SIMON TO BE CONSULTED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

There is considerable speculation at the present moment in political circles regarding the tenure of the present legislatures in India, both Central and Provincial. The Free Press of India understands that the Government of India are awaiting instructions on this question from Sir John Simon. During the last Simla session of the Central Legislature the Government almost came to a decision to dissolve the Legislatures at the end of the year and to see if a fresh election would bring in a new set of popular representatives who would be more favourably inclined to consider the conclusions of the Simon Commission. It is however understood that this consideration no longer weighs with the Government inasmuch as they do not expect to face a less fastidious and more docile Assembly after a fresh General Election.

That being so, the question whether or not present Legislatures should be dissolved during the current year is understood to depend to a great extent on the possibility to visualise definitely the prospects of a Government of India Act evolving out of the proposals of the Simon Commission. If it be found that by the year 1930 a new constitution for India could materise, then the chances are that the life of the present Indian legislatures would be extended by one year, and the next General Elections would take place only under the new reforms at the end of 1930. If, on the other hand, it is not found possible to have the new reforms even by the middle of next year, and the General Elections at least before the end of 1931, then it is held in well-informed circles that an extension of the life of the present legislatures would be improbable since it would mean an extension for a period of more than two years.

THE KEY TO THE PROBLEM.

The pivot on which the question therefore revolves is the early prospects or other wise of the next reforms, and since Sir John Simon, of all people, is the person best fitted to forecast confidently what those prospects are likely to be, it is understood he has now been consulted on the matter. It is argued by those who think that early legislation is possible that the Simon Commission and the Committee of the Central Legislature will hasten their task in London as soon as the General Elections are over in England. The recording of evidence in England will not take much time since it will mainly consist of those of Whitehall experts. Meanwhile the Viceroy also will be in England and delay in consultation with the Government of India could on that account be considerably reduced. In the ordinary course, without undue hastening, the report of the Commission can be ready by the end of September. The Assembly may be granted an opportunity to express its opinion on the report of the Commission by holding a late October session at Simla or a November session at Delhi. With the commencement of next year an Indian constitutional measure embodying the proposals of the Simon Commission can be easily got ready and a safe passage through Parliament can be secured for it by the middle of 1930.

Granting therefore Sir John Simon agrees to a course of action on these lines, the next general elections in India will take place only in 1930; but if Sir John Simon dissents the Legislatures will be dissolved after the Autumn sessions are over. In political circles Sir John Simon's reply is however expected to be such as will allow the march of events culminating in a general election in 1930.

A DISTURBING FACTOR.

There is, however, another facter, independent as much of the Simon Commission as of Indian public opinion, namely, the probable advent of Labour into power in British politics after the coming General Elections, which it is apprehended will have an unwholesome bearing on the chances of early Indian constitutional legislation. Whatever might be the nature of the recommendations of the Simon Commission it is very likely that the Labour Party in England might express unwillingness to shoulder responsibility in the shaping of a statutory policy towards India on the basis of the work done by a Conservative Government; and it is believed in political circles here in Delhi that although the Simon Commission bears the stamp of approval of the Labour Party in Opposition the Labour Party in power may be inclined to have a different, if not antithetical, political perspective.

However, it is understood, his Excellency the Viceroy will make an early pronouncement on the question of dissolution of the legislatures. Local Governments are very anxious to know the decision of the Government of India in this respect; for if a dissolution and consequent general election by the end of the current year are inevitable they feel they have hardly time enough to get ready the necessary machinery for the elections.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 4, 1929.

LAW OF SEDITION.

—:o:—

The law of sedition in India, like several actions of British rule itself in the country, is notorious for its arbitrary and repressive character. By no means its least dangerous feature is the extreme indefiniteness of its interpretation. Section 124A of the Penal Code is aptly likened to a mighty octopus, for there is no knowing when a person might come under one or other of its tentacles. In a country where occasions may easily be conceived of when, as Mahatma Gandhi said, it may be a duty to promote disaffection against the Government, it is to be expected that out-spoken critics of Government can hardly feel secure. But the Section so easily lends itself to misinterpretation that it can any day be used to incriminate the most innocent of persons. Some judges have even interpreted "disaffection" to mean lack of affection. If the Section were so twisted and tortured consistently, tens of thousands should now be in jail. But off and on commonsense asserts itself and conscientious judges try to narrow down the law of sedition to reasonable limits. But another set of judges may at any time widen the scope of that law. In trying Lokamanya Tilak, Mr. Justice Batchelor held that an attack on the Civil service was an attack on the established Government. And now we have Justices Graham and Suhrawardy who have held in the "Forward" Sedition case that an attack on the police is an attack on Government. For is not the police a limb of the Government?

The facts of the case can be briefly told. Mr. S. R. Bakshi and Mr. P. B. Dhar, Editor and Printer, respectively, of "Forward" were prosecuted by Government for an article entitled "The Uninformed" which appeared in that paper on the 1st December last. The article strongly criticised the conduct of the police in raining lathi blows on leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The first paragraph referred to the misdeeds of the East India Company and to the Amritsar massacre. The second paragraph, coming to the subject in land referred to the misconduct of the police in the following words: "The Imperial Bullies, at whose mercy we seem to drag our life, have tired with the dilatory processes of law and the caricatures of law. The hooligans have taken the law into their own hands. On numerous occasions they have answered brick-bats with bullets." Towards the end of the article the author gives a warning to the police that, if they persisted in following such methods, they would, instead of saving the British Empire, bring about its ruin. The exact words of the article were: "Time has come when we must be prepared to make it clear that a few uninfirmed goondas cannot save an empire from ruin." The Chief Presidency Magistrate, who tried the Editor and the Printer in the first instance, took the view that the article was not merely a criticism of the conduct of the police but an attack on Government likely to bring it into contempt, and convicted both the accused.

On appeal Justices Graham and Suhrawardy upheld the conviction on the ground that the article did attack the Government generally and not the police particularly and that—this is most significant—even if the article criticised only the police, it would not make any difference. They say: "It is not always easy to dissociate the Government from the police which represents one of the chief agencies of the Government and, as representing law and order, a most important agency. The term Government is in itself an abstraction, but Governments can only work through human agencies. To the man in the street, and more particularly to the villagers (and it may be supposed that a paper like "Forward" has a circulation in the mofussil), interm Government is vague, but the policeman or the "paharawala" as he is sometimes called, is no abstraction but rather the outward and visible emblem of Government and is in the public mind often associated with the Government. Indeed, he may be said to represent Government in a concrete form". Finally, the learned Justices observe: "Even, however, assuming for the sake of argument, that the article does refer only to the police, it would still come within the purview of the section, since the police is one of the human agencies and a very important agency through which the Government acts."

The facts of the case raise three questions, whether the offending article is an attack on Government in general, whether, being an attack on the police only, it can be construed into an attack on Government, and whether in either case it is such as to bring the Government into contempt. The last question we cannot discuss here at any length, but we can only state our opinion that strong as is the phraseology of the article it is not capable of bringing into contempt any Government that is otherwise not blameworthy. As regards the first question, the occasion for the article, its title, and the lines from it we have quoted above all go to show that the article is only a strong criticism of the misconduct of the police. Regarding the Judge's view that, though an attack on the police only, the article must be regarded as an attack on Government, on the ground that the police is an important agency and an outward symbol of Government, we have no hesitation in stating that it is wrong and dangerous view. If that view were consistently applied to all attacks on the police, it would bring under 124A many critics of the police, including official critics, who have charged large sections of the police with corruption, using methods of torture, and worse things. Is it seriously suggested that these critics are to be accused of having charged Government with being corrupt and indulging in methods of torture? The journalists of Calcutta are perfectly right in holding that the judgment in question "is a dangerous extension of the scope of Section 124A of the I. P. Code." The grim fact remains, however, that such arbitrary extensions of the scope of the law may continue till the law itself is amended, till a trial by jury is instituted in all cases of sedition and till the Government itself is made responsible to the people, when alone the Government would take a sane view of criticisms on it. Till these changes are made, the law of sedition in India will go on adding to the long list of martyrs.

ARROGANT CLAIMS.

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A Free Press message from London says that Lord Delamere and his friends have issued to the British Press a statement strongly denouncing the Hilton-Young Commission's recommendations because, according to these overlords of Kenya, they lay "an over-emphasis on the Native interests and minimise European interests." The resentment of Lord Delamere and Company is really due to the fact that the Commission has thrown overboard their pet scheme of a Federation of East African Trritories, under which the White settlers would have escaped the least possible interference from Whitehall. But they consider that insult is added to injury by the declaration of the Commission that Native interests must be regarded as vital in any scheme of administrative development of the Territories. The Commission has, in fact, allowed the White settlers a preponderant importance in the Legislature and its recommendations will leave them in a better position politically than they are even now. But the arrogant claims of Lord Delamere and friends will brook no talk of "Native interests." What forsooth are these interests? Do not the Natives serve adequately the purpose of creation when they minister to the White man's needs?

THE CHAMBER AND THE CORPORATION

—:o:—

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, which has built up a legitimate influential position for itself not only in Bombay but all over India, provides now and then contests amongst its members of more than passing interest. Amongst such is one which is now taking place for a seat in the Bombay Municipality. Three years ago that the Chamber had virtually committed suicide by returning Mr. Kisondas, whose outstanding merit, even according to his own friends, lies in the fact that he is the son of Sir Manmohandas Ramji. The period of Mr. Kisondas' representation in the Bombay Municipality has been uneventful. There may be those who value his dignified presence as a silent member, but on more than one occasion when the voice of organized Indian commerce should have been felt, it has remained unexpressed. On one or two occasions, we understand, Mr. Kisondas actually voted in a manner which some of his constituents very strongly disapproved. In the circumstances, the public was entitled to expect that a stronger and more powerful candidate was put forward. As, however, any such candidate would have had to fight organized influence, it was in the fitness of things that Mr. Vithaldas Kanji, who represents one of the biggest firms in cotton and wheat trade, should have been proposed and supported by the more prominent leaders of the Chamber. We are sure that a change of members will do the Chamber no harm and we hope a principle will be established that those who do not adequately fulfil the obligations of their office must vacate in favour of better men. Discriminating voters from the Chamber will, we have no doubt, not be led away by mere influence but will vote for the new candidate who is expected to render a better account of himself than Mr. Kisondas, the sitting member.

A SILLY SCARE

A silly scare has taken possession of a large section of Bombay's population—with the unfortunate result that some innocent persons have been mercilesly belaboured and have received severe injuries and one life has been lost. Nothing can stop the flight of rumour and once the rumour about Pathans kidnapping boys got a start, something like a panic was created in several parts of the City. This panic would have been averted if the Police, as soon as the rumour reached them, had taken prompt measures to publish the information that no complaint about any boy having been kidnapped had been lodged with them. Now that the public knows that there is no justification for the panic, we trust they will see that no excited person or group of persons take the law into their own hands and assault a stray pedestrian for the mere crime of being a Pathan or being mistaken for a Pathan.

THE CULTIVATORS' PLIGHT

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From Bhavnagar, from Dholka, from Kaira and from Surat, from several parts of the Deccan and of the Konkan comes the same tale of woe. The recent cold wave which swept over the Presidency as well as other parts of the country, has resulted in considerable ruin of the standing crops and the cultivators' plight is great. In the Nasik District the damage to the grape cultivation is estimated to be several lakhs. In ill-fated Gujarat, which has had hardly time to recover from the calamity of the 1927 floods, the cotton crop has been considerably damaged. As the letter from Dr. Chandulal Desai, which we publish elsewhere, mentions, "in several large tracts, the frost has played so great a havoc that it is difficult to find even one live plant in them." What is to be the attitude of the Government of Bombay in regard to this onslaught of misery which the cultivator suffers? Are they to allow the Revenue Department to continue its "annawari" inquiries without taking into full account the recent plight of the cultivator? What is imperatively necessary is that this inquiry should be conducted with the greatest sympathy for him in his present misery. In allowing suspension of revenue in particularly hard cases, the Government will be doing the right thing by the tillers of the soil.

THE SUKKAR BARRAGE

—:o:—

WILL IT BE A FINANCIAL SUCCESS?

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI, M.L.C.)

I.

The construction of Sukkar Barrage and Canals is being pushed on and in a few years the work will be completed and the agricultural farms of Central Sind will receive their supplies of water from the new system. It is a settled fact now and whatever might have been the miscalculations and blunders of a blundering Government one has to admit that the great irrigation scheme has come to stay. It has reached a stage from where it would not be possible to recede, but still there are certain considerations which require closer investigation and with that view I as one of those who looked upon and considered this huge speculative venture with considerable doubt, when it came before the Council, venture to offer some criticism of its most salient features.

The Barrage Irrigation system commands 75 lakhs of acres and is designed to give a regulated water-supply to 53 lakhs of acres. Of this area under command about 2,036,000 acres are already irrigated by the existing inundation canals and 15 lakhs acres are culturable but unoccupied waste and some are occupied fallows.

UNPARDONABLE MISCALCULATIONS.

As the sale proceeds of the unoccupied waste are credited to the Barrage project and the assessments of the occupied fallows also are taken into account while framing the Barrage estimates it is indisputable that the financial success of the Barrage hinges on the realization of 12 crores 60 lakhs of rupees from the sale of the unoccupied lands and on the readiness of the Sind Zamindars to pay the assessments on the occupied fallows. Those who have knowledge of rural economics of this Presidency are of opinion that in these matters Government has made unpardonable miscalculations. In the first place to base a gigantic project on a speculative forecast of the land values is a huge blunder for in case the estimated prices are not realized the whole scheme would not pay the estimated revenues and would be a financial failure and would result in an immense loss to the general tax-payer and in case the estimated prices of waste lands are realize this amount would be required for the orderly development of the country, e.g., adequate arrangements for the water-supply of the new settlements and additional facilities for justice, law and order will have to be made new communications will have to be made, medical and educational arrangements will have to be provided for, for the extra population. These items are in themselves large enough to absorb the interest & the capital realized from the sale of waste lands so no wise Government would have made such a blunder on such a colossal scale. Even at present our Government administer the province of Sind at a loss and to add to this loss is sheer folly.

INITIAL HANDICAP.

Now let us examine the economic side of the question of the sale of waste lands. It is inadvisable to start any industry with an initial handicap. This applies to the agricultural industry more than any other industry and the Colonial Governments conscious of this fact have by enactments such as Homestead laws, made arrangements to grant to the new settler fully developed economic holdings complete in all respects including residential quarters and the whole expenditure is put down as a loan to be repaid by instalments spread over a series of years. The principle involved is that there should be no initial handicap to the new settlers. Usually a settler on a new land has to fight the land and his fate. Being a stranger he cannot get cheap credit facilities in the new locality and being away from his own home he cannot get the same in his old village. Such an uneconomic state of affairs is reflected in the fields with the result that the industry suffers. Instead, therefore, of making any provision for cheap and convenient credit facilities for the development of the million and a half acres of waste land under Sukkar Barrage if Government pursue a wholly uneconomic policy of burdening the new settler with a heavy occupancy price—ranging from 75 rupees to 250 rupees per acre—nothing but economic failure of the cultivators would be the ultimate result. Such a policy benefits the usurer and not the cultivator.

WILL SETTLERS COME FORWARD?

However the question is whether settlers will come forward to offer such a heavy occupancy price for undeveloped land in an undeveloped country. Let us take the instance of a small but economic holding of 30 acres. The farmer of it will have in the first instance, to give, on an average, Rs. 150 per acre to the Government as occupancy price and will have to incur the expenditure of at least 70 rupees per acre to develop the area and make it fit for cultivation and for his house, bullocks, etc., thus bringing up the total initial expenditure on the holding to about 7,000 rupees. Can a small agriculturist command anywhere in this Presidency credit for Rs 7,000 and that too at a reasonable rate of interest and as to repayment on instalment plan? He cannot. On the contrary there is every reason to believe that rural credit is at its lowest ebb. And agriculturists of credit are extremely few and such persons would rather invest their capital nearer their own home than in a desert though there be assured supply of water there. Perhaps it is due to this fear that the land sales have not yet begun though according to the original estimates lands worth about a crore of rupees should have been disposed of by now and the proceeds credited to the Barrage project.

FROM 54 LAKHS TO 12 CRORES 60 LAKHS.

As a matter of fact the Barrage revenue forecast appears to have been made to order to suit the engineering side of it and to get the sanction of the Secretary of State and of the Legislative Council. The Revenue officers who had experience of Sind conditions valued the lands far lower than what the designer of the great Barrage scheme put down in his final estimates. Messrs. Baker and Lane after a careful survey and inquiry estimated in 1920—a time when the land values were inflated—that 54 lakhs would be realized from the sale of these lands; but as this amount could not make the scheme productive and hence would not receive sanction another forecast was made in 1922 by Mr. Cadell, Commissioner in Sind, of about 3 crores of rupees. This also was not tempting and attractive enough to receive sanction so it was left to Mr. Musto, the designer of this great Irrigation scheme, just to make the scheme acceptable by raising in 1923 without inquiry the amount to 12 crores 60 lakhs of rupees. The Secretary of State at once sent a wire that relying on the statement that the lands would fetch 12 crores 60 lakhs he felt inclined to sanction it and asked the Government to get the necessary financial sanction of the Council. The Council also gave its sanction relying on the same data and now time only can prove whether Mr. Musto or Messrs. Baker, Lucas, Lawrence, Cadell and Lane are in the right. For the present we may pray to God that Mr. Musto will prove to be correct and the experienced Revenue officers may prove to be in the wrong. On the one hand there is a keen desire to show a balancing balance-sheet, on the other actual knowledge and experience of conditions in Sind and so we can only say from facts before us, that the revenue forecast is economically and financially unsound and that the great Barrage scheme based as it is on this forecast is likely to involve the Presidency in a big financial crisis just like its sister, the Bombay Development scheme.

(To be continued.)

RAVAGES OF COLD WAVE

—:o:—

THREATNEED FAMINE IN BROACH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice in several Government crop reports that the condition of crop in Gujarat, including the Broach District, is excellent. These reports do not appear to take notice of the immense damage which the crops have suffered on account of the intense cold wave which has been passing over the District for the last four or five days.

I have received authentic reports from various parts of the District stating that the frost incidental to the severe cold wave, the like of which Gujarat has never seen for a century, has practically destroyed the cotton, Juwari, Lang, Til and cereal crops except wheat which has not suffered to as great an extent as other cereals. In several large tracts, the frost has played so great a havoc that it is difficult to find even one live plant in them.

Green vegetable has suffered so considerably that there is likelihood of a famine of several varieties which are to be had so abundantly in this season. Parts of the District suffered from floods in 1927. The agriculturist has hardly recovered from the shock, when this severe catastrophe falls upon him. You can realise what the condition of the major part of the agriculturist population will be. It is hoped that the Annavari inquiry which may be under progress, will not be as slipshod and haphazard as it usually is and the officers concerned will see that the agricultural classes get due justice.—Yours, etc.,

CHANDULAL M. DESAI.

Seva-Ashrama,
Broach, Feb. 2.

LIQUIDATION OF WORLD WAR AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

(From A Correspondent.)

It is characteristic of our international situation that the time that the situation in many parts of the world is very far from being satisfactory, and it is therefore particularly gratifying to chronicle the few instances in which one or other of the legacies left behind by the war is actually removed out of existence by an honest understanding. One of these instances is the Anglo-German agreement relative to the confiscated German private property administered by the Custodian of Alien Property at Shanghai. The agreement was concluded on July 26, 1928, and under it terms the property concerned—in so far as it has not already been sold—is to be returned to its original owners. The proceeds derived from that part of the property which has been sold have been used to satisfy certain claims on the part of British nationals. The balance of two million taels is now to be handed over to the German Government for distribution among the German citizens affected.

The spirit that prompted the British Government to act as it did must be described as far-sighted and in harmony with the conditions actually prevailing in the Far East. Its action is an indication

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Well-deserved Tribute.

On Friday last the women of Bombay paid to Queen Souraiya of Afghanistan a touching and well-deserved tribute at a public meeting which was remarkably well attended. It was thoroughly representative of the various communities and the enthusiasm displayed at the huge gathering was an indication not only of the keen sense of sympathy felt by Indian womanhood for the present plight of Queen Souraiya whom one of the speakers described as the greatest woman of Islam of the present day, but also of its heartfelt appreciation of the cause for which the noble and courageous Queen is fighting. The President of the meeting, Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, voiced the feelings of Indian women as well as men when she said that they should all pray that the heroic Queen and her husband would soon be restored to power because "they had sacrificed their throne for their convictions."

Businessmen's Opposition.

Indian businessmen in Bombay have done well to dissociate themselves from the so-called Public Safety Bill. The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce is emphatically of the view that "there is no need for a measure of this kind in this country." The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, too, has telegraphed to the Chamber's representative in the Assembly, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas that the Committee cannot support the Bill as it stands "because it deals only with foreign Communists and because it contains provisions which are too drastic and arbitrary." The Committee adds, however, that it would welcome any special measure dealing comprehensively with fomentors of industrial disorder and providing "reasonable safeguards against the arbitrary curtailment of the liberty of a subject." We fear the Committee's view, as expressed in the telegram, is somewhat vague and halting and may, therefore, mislead its representative and the public. A most dangerous feature of the Bill is that, while purporting to penalise only those foreign Communists who preach violence, the Bill actually incriminates many others even for their opinions and intuitions. In these circumstances the extension of the Bill to Indian "Communists", even with proper procedural safeguards, can hardly mend the evil we have pointed out.

Block The Bill.

Whatever may be the specific suggestions of businessmen in Bombay for an improved Bill, it is clear that they are definitely opposed to the present Bill. It is safe to infer that this is also the view of businessmen in other parts of the country. Nevertheless Government will no doubt refer the measure to a Select Committee straightway without circulating it. It is good that the Congress Party has decided not to have anything to do with the Select Committee but to support the motion of Mr. Gyaprasad Singh to block the Bill by proposing circulation. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's refusal to proceed to Delhi in spite of the most earnest appeal of his Party Leader, Pandit Nehru, is most deplorable. Many in Madras can attend to the boycott of the Commission whereas, in view of the Public Safety Bill being defeated last time only by the casting vote of the President, the loss of a single Nationalist vote now might mean a world of difference.

Welcome Step.

The decision of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to grant £30 per month for the Indian Students' Information Bureau in Berlin is a step in the right direction. For several years the Bureau has struggled along in spite of heavy financial difficulties and has been of immense use to Indian students wishing to benefit by courses of studies at centres of education on the Continent. The opportune financial help from the Congress will enable the Bureau to have a paid secretary and the board of advisers it has appointed to direct its activities consisting as it does of Indians like Mr. V. Chattopadhyaya, Mr. A. C. Nambier and Dr. Abdul Hamid, who have kept themselves in close touch with cultural activities not only in Germany but in other European countries, is a guarantee that its work will be thorough. The work done by the Berlin Bureau deserves to be extended to America and Japan where a large number of Indian youths would like to proceed for technical instruction.

The Employers' Duty.

Presiding at the meeting of the Employers' Federation of South India Mr. Bambridge, the head of the well-known Madras firm, Binny and Co., was profuse in his sympathy with the "ignorant" labouring classes and lamented that they fell "an easy prey to the influence of unscrupulous agitators." This is what employers generally say when faced with Labour troubles, but Mr. Bambridge was on surer ground when he remarked that the remedy for the evil was to be found in the education of Labour and the cultivation of a greater sense of co-operation between employers and employed." It is easy to criticise Indian Labour and accuse it of want of responsibility but few employers in India show in not a few cases, a woeful lack of responsibility themselves and in their case there can be no excuse about being "uneducated". We note that Mr. Bambridge desires employers to encourage trade unions "to become responsible", but this must not mean that these bodies should always be subservient to employers' demands.

TRIBES TO AMANULLAH'S RESCUE.

BOMBAY IN GRIP OF KIDNAPPING SCARE.

BASELESS RUMOURS SPREAD LIKE WILD FIRE IN CITY

Innocent Pathans Belaboured Mercilessly

"PITCHED BATTLE" IN A TEA SHOP

—:o:—

A Hindu Mistaken for Pathan Dies on Way to Hospital

A rumour that a gang of Pathans were openly kidnapping children, which gained currency on Saturday night and spread like wild fire, was the cause of great excitement in various localities of Bombay on Sunday and was followed by grave consequences. The tension and excitement was so great that in one instance police came into clash with an angry crowd and two police officers suffered minor injuries. Several innocent persons became victims of suspicion, and up to the time of writing, about eight of them were admitted in the J. J. Hospital and one of them is lying in a precarious condition.

BASELESS RUMOURS.

Careful enquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative in this connection indicate that the rumours current in the city were baseless. A significant fact which points to this conclusion is that not a single complaint of kidnapping has been lodged by any member of the public at any police station. But many things did conspire to make the people believe in the highly coloured stories narrated to them and put them in a none too pleasant frame of mind.

ATMOSPHERE OF PANIC.

The atmosphere of panic seems to have been created on Saturday night with the appearance of red Buick car near the Grant Road Station. Somehow since the famous Bawla murder case, a hideous significance seems to attach to a red car. Then the appearance of two burly figures who looked like Pathans but who really were Sindhi landlords, made the picture complete. At this time the rumour about Pathan scare was fairly current and people at once jumped to the conclusion that they had laid their hands on the "gang". A large crowd chiefly consisting of Borahs and a majority of Parsis collected round the car and according to popular belief questioned the occupants of the car. Some have it that they saw two Parsi lads in the car but this rumour can easily be discounted because none is able to swear to this and not a single eye-witness has come forward to support this statement. The occupants of the car not giving satisfactory answers, it is alleged, the crowd attacked the car with stones and sticks. When the police arrived on the scene both the occupants of the car had received more or less severe injuries and the car was hopelessly damaged.

INNOCENT PERSONS BELABOURED.

From information elicited from the police, it appears, that, the occupants of the car are two Sindhi Mohomedans who had come to make enquiries in Bombay regarding revenue assessment, both of them being landlords. They have given their names to be Kadar Dina Annas (35) and Ali Mahomed Haji (32). On Saturday night they had to see two of their friends off from the Grant Road Station and for that purpose borrowed Car No. 813 belonging to Agakhan, a respecable merchant of Pakmodia street and were driven to the station by a chauffeur named Abdul Chotu. They stopped their car near the Kavarana Building, Sleater Road and entered the station. When they came back into the car they were surprised to find a large crowd near the car. The crowd about 500 in a very short space of time and they were bombarded with question as to whether they had kidnapped boys. At this unexpected volley of questions the driver got frightened and began to run away. This confirmed the suspicions of the crowd which at once attacked the car. The police subsequently arrived on the scene and controlled the situation. On searching the occupants of the car, the police found nothing to arouse their suspicion. They found that the driver had no licence and this fits in with the theory that the driver was frightened because he had no licence.

GREAT CONSTERNATION AMONG BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

Coloured versions of the above story spread in the City next morning causing great consternation especially among the residents of Grant Road, Gamdevi, Khetwadi, Thakurdwar, Girgaum and Null Bazar. People collected at various places and talked vaguely about a red car that carried hundreds of boys. The rumour created very serious complications and several Pathan were assaulted during the day, one of them sustaining as many as 37 injuries and another over 20 injuries.

A SAILOR'S UNENVIABLE POSITION.

Another curious incident which conspired to mislead the public occured at Null Bazar at about 10-30 p. m. on Sunday. It appears that two Egyptian sailors very much looking like Pathans emerged at the junction of Bhendi Bazar and Sandhurst Road. Jim, and Joseph Castel were awaiting at the junction to take a tram to the Alexandra Docks where they were employed on s.s. "Granthol." It is alleged, he felt somebody "pinching" his pockets and turning round he saw a boy and he gripped him. The crowd misunderstood and along him for a Pathan kidnapper attacked him. He took to his heels and entered a Mahomedan tea-ship called the "Subahnullah Hotel".

TROUBLE IN A HOTEL.

Then followed what may be termed as a "pitched battle" between the crowd who tried to rush into the hotel and the servants of the hotel who prevented them from doing so. Brick bats were hurled at each other by both parties and had not the police arrived on the scene the trouble would have assumed serious dimensions. The hotel suffered terrible damage as soda-water bottles and furnitures were freely used as weapons. The police on hearing the news deputed a strong posse of policemen and police officers on the scene. Deputy Commissioner Mr. Medon, Superintendents Rao Bahadur Raghunathrao Tawde, Mr. Subaji Rao, Superintendent Jaffries, Inspectors Karnik, Dost Mahomed Hussain, with a strong posse of policemen and officers repaired to the scene and it was with considerable difficulty that they could rescue Jim and control the situation. Jim's colleague who had escaped earlier was unhurt.

From among the crowd, the police arrested two Pathans who are in police custody.

The disturbance in the "Subahullah Hotel" had a sequel, when the police while trying to disperse a large crowd at Earskine Road, close to the scene of disturbance, had to clash with crowd which was in no mood to leave the place. In the scuffle which followed Inspector Dost Mahomed of Pydhownie Police Station and Sergeant Wadel received injuries. In this connection the police arrested three Pathans.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL.

The situation at Null Bazar in the evening appeared to be well under control, a large contingent of policemen and armed officers having been summoned to keep a strict guard.

Stray assaults were the order of the day. At the junction of Kamatipura 13th Lane and Bazar Road, a Puthan by the name of Bismillah Abdulla was found lying in a pool of blood having received 37 injuries all over

(Continued on Page 8.)

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN PALESTINE

—:o:—

UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL CONFER

NEGOTIATIONS NEARING COMPLETION

LONDON, Feb 3.

Wasington.—It is officially announced that negotiations are nearing conclusion for the treaty between the United States, Britain and Iraq on the lines of the Anglo-American Convention concerning American rights in the Palestine.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYED MINERS' MARCH

—:o:—

HUGE DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Scotland, the north-east coast, South Wales, the South West Midlands, Lancashire and Yorkshire have provided contingents of unemployed miners who are marching along definite routes to converge in London on 24th February. They hope to meet the workless of other trades and hold a huge demonstration in Trafalgar Square.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AT KARACHI

—:o:—

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi was accorded enthusiastic reception on his arrival here this afternoon. He was presented with an address by the Karachi Municipality.—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY & "BOLSHIE" BIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly will back the motion of Mr. Gyaprasad Singh to block the Public Safety Bill by proposing circulation. The first critical division will thus take place on this motion.—A. P.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR STICKS TO MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has telegraphed as follows to Pundit Motilal Nehru:—

"The Calcutta Congress resolution regarding boycott arrangements in Madras is even more definite than the resolution regarding the Public Safety Bill. My presence here is absolutely necessary in the interests of the Congress. I cannot surrender my responsibility as the President of the Provincial Committee. My absence will also be misunderstood owing to last year's incident.—A. P.

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, Feb. 3.

There is no change in the King's condition. It is again emphasised at the Palace to-night that the King's removal to Bognor does not mean the beginning of convalescence and that His Majesty is still very weak.—Reuter.

Naples, Feb. 3.—The Duke of Spoleto sailed to-day by steamer "Aquileja" for Bombay with scientific equipment including a small quantity of radium to resume the exploration of the Himalayas.Reuter.

MYSTERY OF MAIL BAG ROBBERY

—:o:—

A SURPRISING REVELATION

NO TRACE OF THIEVES

LONDON, Feb 3.

The only development in connetion with the mail bag robbery is the official statement, from the General Post Office, that the bag contained seven registered parcels consisting of notes of the value of 15,500 sterling.

There is still no trace of the thieves who, it is now believed, must have disguised themselves as Post Office employees mingled with the staff and walked out with the bag.

A SURPRISING REVELATION.

A surprising revelation is that the Post Office notified Scotland Yard of the robbery by letter delivery of which took twenty-four hours whereas the telephone would have brought instant effort to track the thieves.—Reuter.

SEVERE HAVOC BY COLD

—:o:—

CROPS IN SURAT DISTRICT COMPLETELY DESTROYED

SURAT, Feb. 1.

The havoc caused by the severe cold during the last few days is now reported to be more serious than it was previously known. According to reports from the neighbouring talukas of Bardoli, Chorasi and Jolalpore the cotton and rabi crops have been almost completely destroyed. It is also lernt that crops in the Mondui Taluka haye also been destroyed.

The are persistent rumours of several deaths, especially among labour classes as a result of severe cold.—A. P.

SEVERE COLD IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb 2.

Severe cold weather still continues in Karachi which has registered an average temperature of forty degrees throughout yesterday and to-day. At Drigh Road, eight miles from Karachi, where the Royal Air Force Depot is located, the temperature is thirtyfour degrees. No sunshine has been recorded for thirty hours. At 5-30 this evening a light fall of rain and hail began and is continuing at the time of wiring. (8 P.M.). Several deaths have occurred in the Quetta and Lahore Mail trains during the long journey from North owing to intense cold.

The local meterological office states that there is no prospect of a cold spell passing this place for another week.

UNPRECEDENT COLD IN SINDH.

Unprecedented cold weather prevails in the whole of Sindh. The cold and frost have caused great damage to vegetation, fruits and crops. The damage in the Hyderabad gardens alone is estimated at five lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

HAMMOND PLAYS MASTERLY CRICKET

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Adelaide.—A crowd of 35000 watched to-day's play in brilliant weather. Hammond had played masterly cricket for four hours and twentythree minutes, reaching the boundry nine times. This is his third three-figure innings in successive test matches.

Australia made a disastrous start losing the first three wickets for nineteen, but Jackson, the new-comer in partnership with Ryder managed to stay out and took score well past a century without any further loss until stumps were drawn for the day.

Paris—Newspapers publish reports from Hendaye, on the Spanish frontier, stating that three high Spanish officers who had been sentenced to death in connection with the recent revolt in Cindad real province, have committed suicide.—Reuter.

COL. LAWRENCE HIDES HIS FACE IN LONDON.

—:o:—

SLAMS DOOR IN FACE OF NEWSPAPER MEN

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In utmost secrecy and under his latest pseudonym "Mr. Smith", Aircraftsman Shaw alias Col. Lawrence of Arabia, arrived in London. There were two aircraftsmen in the Plymouth train when it arrived at Paddington. One walked boldly from the station, the cynosure of all eyes. Meanwhile Aircraftsman Shaw crossed the line to another platform. Here a reporter challenged him. "My name is Smith", replied the aircraftsman calmly.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

He then sprang into a taxi-cab pursued by a crowd of photographers and others and was joined by a civilian friend, after which an exciting taxi-cab chase lasting nearly an hour ensued. Aircraftsman Shaw's taxi proceeded by a tortuous route to Marble Arch, raced across Hyde Park, and zigzagged, fruitlessly, along side-streets till it stopped at a flat on Cromwell Road, Kensington, where Aircraftsman Shaw, hiding his face with his hands, dashed to a building and slammed the door.—Reuter.

KAKA KHELS' CALL TO ARMS

Clan Asked not to Sheath Its Sword till Amannullah Regains Throne

—:o:—

"DON'T BURN YOUR OWN HOUSE"

PESHAWAR CITY, Feb. 1.

Kaka Khel is the tribe which is respected by all Afghans living in Afghanistan or in any other part of the world and whenever a disturbance occurs in the independent territory this tribe has always been called to settle the dispute. The decision of Kaka Khels has always been respected and accepted as final and even the biggest Malik of the independent dare not utter a word against such decision.

The present unrest in Afghanistan has aroused this Kaka Khel tribe. They are organising mass meetings of the members of their tribe at which they warn British Government against interfering in Afghan affairs, convey their full allegiance to King Amanullah and have appointed Lian Jaffar Shah and Lian Mian Fazal Akram, both of them Kaka Khels, as their representatives.

These two young Kaka Khels have to-day issued a statement with 74 signatories from among leading Kaka Khels. In the course of their statement they, in the name of the Almighty, his Holy Prophet and the Sacred Kaka Sahib have asked the Afghans not to burn their houses with their own hands and not to hand over their Islamic kingdom to their enemies and state that after full enquiry they are of opinion that King Amanullah is one of the best Muslims and that he worked for the welfare of the Afghans for Muslims and for the East and appeal to all independent tribes that any one hearing or receiving this statement shall consider that the members of the Kaka Khel are in person calling upon them and ask them to take up their arms and not to leave them until King Amanullah once again appears on the throne at Kabul. Finally they inform all those independent tribes that if they failed to comply with the above a Jirga of Kaka Khels will personally call upon them one by one.

This statement has been given much importance and it is expected that the independent tribes will now give up all their misunderstandings against King Amanullah.

The weather is very cold and snow has blocked all routes. Therefore it is expected that this statement will give sufficient time for the tribes to prepare and comply with the orders of the priestly section of the Kaka Khels.—Free Press.

"WANTED BY FATHER IN AFGHANISTAN"

—:o:—

PRINCE OLA'S REPRESENTATION

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Paris—Reuter learns from Lycee Janson Desailly where Prince Ola was studying that the Prince called at Lycee at noon yesterday and told the authorities that his father wanted him in Afghanistan. The Prince produced authorisation from the Legation which represents his parents. He said that he was going to Moscow via Berlin but did not indicate subsequent movements.—Reuter.

MISSING PILOTS SAFE AT BARIKAB

—:o:—

21 PERSONS EVACUATED FROM KABUL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 3.

The two pilots of the Victoria aeroplane, Chapman and Davis, are safe at Barikab, a staying Bungalow nine miles from Sarobi. The Hannidi aeroplane returned to Peshawar safely this afternoon. Two "Victorias" went from Risalpur to Kabul this morning and brought 21 passengers from Kabul including Messrs. How and Fran Putz and Fran Trapp, Mohammad Aslam Khan, son of K. S. Mohamed Akram Khan of Khan Mai, and Nasir Ahmad, Son of Dr. Ali Mohamad of Sialkot. Messrs Hamidullah Khan and Mohamed Azam Khan travelled to-day as interpreters. The latter is a brother of one of the passengers brought to-day.—A. P.

NEED OF MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIAN

—:o:—

DR. MOONJE'S EXHORTATION TO LAHORE HINDUS

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Addressing a huge public meeting of Hindus Dr. Moonje emphatically declared that there was nothing in the aims and ideals of the Hindu Mahasabha which could be considered antagonistic to the national interests. Gandhiji had stated that Swaraj could be attained without violence if only Hindus and Muslims united in the task, within a period of six months. But Gandhiji had also stated that it would be impossible to maintain the Swaraj attained in such a manner from external invasion without soldiers. Muslims could provide one crores of soldiers but the Hindus community was handicapped by certain important classes claiming exemption from military service, and it was only the so-called untouchables who could stand up in defence of the country.

DUTY OF EVERY HINDU TO BEAR ARMS.

The speaker quoted from Manu Smriti to show that it was the duty of every citizen, whatever his caste, to bear arms in an emergency. He urged that the ill-treatment of untouchables was not only foolish, but positively suicidal and urged Hindus to train their sons in akharas, and teach them lathi play. He trusted that the time would come when he would succeed in securing training in rifle practice also for young men. Concluding he appealed for Rs. 1,00,000 for the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial.

Dr. Gokalchand Narang, who presided, announced a donation of Rs. 12,000 by Rai Bahadur Sewakram, Son of Sir Ganga Ram, the philanthrophist, for the purchase of a site for a Hindusabha Hall in Lahore.A. P.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Feb. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi arrives here to-morrow morning from Ahmedabad en route to Karachi. After going through a crowded programme at Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Nausharo the Mahatma will visit Hyderabad and stay here from the 13th to the 15th instant.

MR. DEVADHAR INDISPOSED

—:o:—

CANCELS ALL ENGAGEMENTS FOR A MONTH

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E, M.A., President, Servants of India Society, who visited from the 10th January 1929, Amednagar, Baramati, Bawada, Akluj, Indapur and other places in connection with Co-operative lectures, arrived at Sholapur on the night of the 19th idem, and has been laid up since the 20th due to a severe attack of cold and bronchitis. He has become very weak. He is under the treatment of Lt.-Col. D. D. Kamat, I. M. S., the Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, and is admitted as a Hospital patient staying on the premises of the Hospital.

Mr. Devadhar is slowly improving, but his condition of health it so weak at present that the Civil Surgeon has asked him to take complete rest while undergoing treatment and cancel all his engagements of work for nearly a month. As his friends also do not allow him to do any work, Mr. Devadhar has definitely resolved to take complete rest. In this way it is expected that it may take him a complete month to be his old self again. There is, however, no cause for anxiety.

SYED S. HYDER ON TOUR OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

ALIGARH, Feb. 2.

Syed Sajjar Hyder, the Registrar of the Aligarah University, was to-day presented in the railway platform with an address of farewell by the members of the Aligarah University Union on the occasion of his departure on a four months' tour of Islamic countries, specially Mesopotamia and Persia, with a view to study cultural developments in those countries.—A. P.

Darjeeling.—It is understood that the recent rebellion in Tibet has died out and everything is quiet there.—A. P.

Rangoon.—The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has approved of the proposal for the establishment of a Wireless Training School at Pyawbwo.—A. P.

TRUTH WILL OUT!

America's Goodwill Towards India

SUPPRESSED MESSAGES COME TO LIGHT

We published in our last Saturday's issue, an account of the special radio messages broadcast from Schenectady (U.S.) on December 27, to Calcutta when the Indian National Congress was in session. These messages, however, were not received in India and she was thus kept from the knowledge that she has the goodwill of prominent Americans."

NO SENSE OF PROVINCIALISM

Messages from David Lawrence:--

As the editor of the United States Daily, a newspaper which publishes the news of all the branches of our Government, I am not an official in any sense nor is the United States Daily in any way connected with the Government. It is a private non-political, non-partisan institution interested in disseminating the news of our Government.

I am glad of the opportunity to say to my fellow-editors and newspapermen in India that we are finding in this country that the interest in Government is growing in the United States Daily. We print only the facts of Government without any opinion or comment or interpretation. We believe that it is essential that the facts be thoroughly understood and widely distributed so that the people may make up their own minds as to the wisdom of Government policies.

The growth in the interest in Government means not only better administration, but wider understanding of the relations between peoples. We in America are responsive to public opinion because the activities of our Government are made known from day to day—indeed, from hour to hour, not only through a National newspaper like the United States Daily, but also through the great Press Association of our country, which in turn supplies the local newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The homogeneous character of the United States as a nation is due in large part to the manner in which the news has been distributed.

The people of the United States ever since the World War have become more and more familiar with the happennings in other countries of the world and we are rapidly losing that sense of provincialism which may have been said to characterize our attitude before 1914. With these new and wonderful means of communication the peoples of the world are being drawn closer together. We feel toward India the same friendship which we have for the other nations of the British Empire, and we marvel at the wonderful progress which has been made in the British League of free nations.

MR. GHOSE'S GREETINGS

Message of Silendra N. Ghose, Secretary, India Foundation:--

India—the country of my birth. I greet you through the instrumentality of radio communication, and my human voice, from the land of my adoption, will be carried to you by ethereal waves, conquering space and time. It is a pleasure to be participating on this epoch-making occasion, and it gives me the greatest thrill when I consider the fact that I am talking from the Studio of Radio Station WGY—one of the pioneer radio stations of the world, which, like the science of radio itself, is always striving to achieve the seemingly unachievable, and after achieving the unachievable runs for further conquest and glory in the domain of the unknown.

India—the people of America greet you. When the important news associations of America greet you to-day, when the prominent and outstanding personalities of the United States Congress greet you on this historic moment, when the leading citizens of this country extend their hand of friendship to you, and when the whole world attentively listens to such greetings—then and then only can be judged the true friendship and comradeship that exists between these two nations. And along with these representative Americans your own nationals now resident in this country greet you with the warmest passion that still throb our hearts. Our greetings to-day strengthen the already existing cordial relation which exists between you, the oldest nation on earth, and young and virile America, the leader of the modern world.

India.—Radio communication has paved the way of establishing better relations between groups and communities within a nation, and between nations in international world. On this historic moment I pray that you will keep pace with the progress of the world and live in the present for the future with the background of the past.

MR. BICKEL'S GREETINGS.

Message from Mr. Karl A. Bickel, President of the United States Press of America:—

On behalf of my associates in the United Press permit me to extend a hearty greeting to the Press of India on the occasion of direct radio communication between your country and ours. The eleven hundred clients throughout the world served by the United Press would also join in this greeting, I am sure, were the opportunity presented to them to be present here to-day.

Perhaps the greatest single factor in bringing about a closer understanding among the peoples of the world is the extension of international communications, and the United Press always strives to contribute what it can to such extension. It is with very real pleasure, therefore, that I take advantage of this occasion to wish the press of India a continuing development in prosperity and strength and increased opportunity to serve.

INDIA'S FINE CULTURE

From H. H. Stansbury, General Manager of Universal Service:

To the people of India:—Universal Service, the International News Service and the Hearst newspapers, representing more than six million readers, salute you on this historic day.

It is with keen sense of pleasure that a citizen of one of the youngest nations of the new world is enabled to speak directly to the people of the most mature country of the old world.

As we greet you through the medium of our new invention we take advantage of the occasion to acknowledge our gratitude to your country for much of that fine culture which we have embodied in our own.

We are deeply conscious that this is an historic occasion because, despite the words of a poet who divided his time between your land and ours, the East and the West have met at last through the marvels of the radio.

May all future communications between us be uplifting and frequent.

CHEERFUL GREETINGS.

From S. L. Gokhale—Mr. President, delegates, and visitors of the Indian National Congress:--

I do not know how to express fully my sense of gratitude for the combination of events, which conferred on me the unexpected and unearned honour of introducing to your august audience, the eminent speakers from the Congress of the United States, and other equally eminent speakers on this side of the globe.

It is for me to anticipate their sentiments, but I may take the liberty to say, that through their co-operation, the General Electric Co. of the Schenectady, is trying to-day to add one more link to that invisible chain, which will ultimately bind all the nations of the world into a single brotherhood.

In response to the irresistible appeal from your illustrious ex-President appeal from the Sarasvati incarnate as it were—these American speakers, are going to bring to you the cheerful greetings from the youngest and most vigorous branch of the Aryan race, to the oldest and most venerable branch of that race, and deliver the wisdom laden message of the oldest and most successful democracy of the new world (to the embryonic democracy of the old world, members of the two Congresses, I thank you.)

BRINGING NATIONS CLOSER.

From Ramlal Bajpai, Secretary, American Branch, Indian National Congress:-

In the name of the people of India it is my proud privilege to thank the management of Radio Station WGY, owned and operated by the General Electric Company for the co-operation they have rendered to make this unique occasion possible. WGY has linked up America with India. This fact will be remembered for ever. I wish also to thank the management of the most important news associations of this country who have taken the trouble of sending their representatives to participate on this occasion. The function of the news agencies is to bring nations closer together and their participation to-day certainly indicates that India and America are going to understand each other better.

And finally, I wish to thank those members of the Congress of the United States who have sent in their messages to my people assuring their interest in Indo-American understanding and to numerous other individuals prominent in American life for their interest in this task.

In conclusion, I shall have to thank my friend Sailen Ghose who conceived the possibilities of this undertaking, nurtured it and finally put it over. That is the king of work he likes best and his satisfaction to day is ours—of America and of India.

BONDS BETWEEN INDIA AND U. S.

From Kent Cooper, General Manager, the Associated Press:—

I send you greetings from more than 1200 daily newspapers published in the United States of America and other parts of the Western Hemisphere banded togetherd for mutual advantage through cooperative effort in The Associated Press of America.

Though separated from you by half the world, the marvellous radio makes it possible for me to salute you as a near neighbor. As such, may I say that there are many bonds between us which will be strengthened with the improvement in direct communication now estabblished.

Every added link to the radio chain which soon will encircle the globe, is another safeguard to world peace; for direct communication brings mutual understanding and with mutual understanding comes peace and good will.

BOMBAY IN GRIP OF KIDNAPPING SCARE

(Continued from page 7.)

his body, supposed to have been inflicted by a crowd. Another Pathan was also found with 26 injuries on his person. Both of them have been detained in the hospital.

HINDU MURDERED FOR A PATHAN.

The Pathan scare led to further serious trouble in the night. A middle aged Hindu had the misfortune to be mistaken for an accomplice of Pathans and he was pounced upon by an infuriated mob at Ferguson Road and mercilessly belaboured. On being removed to the hospital he succumbed to the injuries and Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, had to be summoned to record his dying deposition.

MORE PATHAN PENALTY.

This was followed by another disturbance at Lalbag. It appears that two Pathan watchmen employed in a cloth shop at Lalbag were returning in a tram car from Dhobi Talao to the shop. Near the Brendi Bazar they alighted from the tram upon seeing large crowds gathered in the street. After a while the Pathans boarded the tram car, but an Inspector demanded fresh fares. The Pathans refused and near Lalbag they were forced to alight from the car. An altercation ensued between the Inspector and the Pathans and a crowd taking them for "kidnappers" assaulted them.

Inspector Spiers arriving on the scene found the Pathan lying on the ground unconscious and had them removed to the K.E.M. Hospital

MAN ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT

While motoring the injured to the hospital Superintendent Spiers found three more Pathans being hammered near the Dinshaw Petit Mill and rescued them. He also arrested one person while taking part in the assault. Late in the night two more Pathans were admitted in the K.E.M. Hospital more or less severely injured.

TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

The situation to say the least, has assumed very serious dimensions and one regrets that an idle rumour should have caused so much havoc. The more one goes at the root of the events of the day the more is he convinced that it is a tragedy of errors, commencing with an idle rumour and soon developing to the present unfortunate dimensions owing to easy ear lent by numerous old mads and panicky citizens.

The tragedy is no small one having claimed one death, fifteen injuries and several arrests.

WILL AUTHORITIES MAKE FULL & FRANK STATEMENT?

—:o:—

Apropos the scare of kidnapping of children by Pathans that is now rife in Bombay for several days past, a correspondent writing under the pseudonym of "Disgusted," in the course of a long letter, dated Sunday, states:

"Bombayites have not had sufficient time to recover from the chilly effects of the cold wave which has reached the level of the record of last 100 years. Now that the cold wave is subsiding, the wave of kidnapping scare is sweeping over Bombay from one end to another. Some days ago knots of persons were found in busy thoroughfares discussing about the scare, each of them narrating the story he had heard about the number of children kidnapped, how these Pathans had run away, and all sorts of Bazar gups.

Matter seems to have reached a crisis, however. On Saturday morning the rumour of children having been kidnapped was thick in the air. In the evening at about 8 p.m. it is reported some Pathans were noticed going away in a closed motor car at Seater Road, near Grant Road Station, from where, it is alleged, cries of boys for help were heard by passers-by, and, suspecting foul play the motor was stopped with great difficulty and two Pathans belaboured mercilessly, so much so that they were sent to the hospital. According to the "Kaiser-e-Hind" of this morning's issue only one Pathan was belaboured by the mob who was sent to the hospital.

The police, as usual, are reticent on the subject. They believe in the maxim "silence is golden." Nothing but a general clamour for a full and unequivocal statement from the authorities can break their sphinx like silence. The authorities may be justified in remaining silent, but they ought to remember that their silence can be and is misinterpreted, often leading to serious results, which an early wise step of taking the people into confidence might easily avert.

While writing this I hear from one of my friends who was a passenger in a tram proceeding from Byculla to Pydhowni via Bhendi Bazar that there were huge crowds of people all along Bhedi Bazar District (many of the shops there were also closed) and the mob there had got out of hand so the police had to rush up there. A full and frank statement must be issued at once by our popular Commissioner to allay public excitement and restore confidence.

The rumour that children are being kidnapped to be killed as a votive offering to the great earthly and stony god Bridge, in course of construction is silly.

Naturally, parents are feeling nervous and hesitate to send their children to school. One of my boy relatives pathetically asked me this morning whether the "stealing" of children by Pathans was a fact. A Hindu boy who had hardly passed six Diwalis, in a tram-car, happening to look at a Pathan in the street with a glint in his intelligent eyes, ejaculated: "joe pelce Pathan" (Look at that Pathan) which caused a suppressed laugh among the co-passengers and which shows the terror of Pathan raj has struck in their tender hearts.

PROPAGATION OF VEDIC RELIGION

—:o:—

DR. KURTAKOTI ON NEED OF ORGANISING A MISSION

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PREPARE CONSTITUTION

A public meeting was held at Girgaum on Thursday night, under the Presidentship of H. H. Shri Sankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti to inaugurate a home and a foreign mission to propagate the Vedic Dharma. Among those present on the occasion were the retired Sankaracharya of Kanchi Peeth, Pandit J. C. Chatterji, the founder of the International School of Vaidik and Allied Research, London and New York, and Pandit Shridhar Sastri Phatak. Dr. Kurtakoti in his introductory speech said that since the admission of Miss Nancy Miller (now Maharani Sarmishta Bai) to Hinduism last year, several persons had applied for admission to Hinduism. The Sankaracharya referred to the Shuddhi and propaganda work that was being carried on in England and America and said that in India also there was a body of weighty opinion holding the view that the time had come when it was essential to co-ordinate the secular and spiritual life of society at home and abroad through the medium of the Vaidik Dharma. The first step in this direction was to organise a mission in India with branches in London, Paris, and New York. Several persons including princes and prominent among them, the ex-Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar of Indore, had offered their services for this work.

PROMINENT MEN IN COMMITTEE.

A Committee was then appointed by Dr. Kurtakoti to prepare a constitution for the Mission and report to him in a fortnight. His Holiness supplied a draft constitution for the consideration of the Committee, which will consist of the following members:

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sirdar Chanrojirao Angre, Raja Narayanlal Bansilal Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Messrs L. B. Bhopatkar, P. V. Kane, B. G. Kher, and M. S. Aney, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. A. L. Nair, Mr. G. V. Salvekar, Pandit Shridhar Shastri Pathak, Dr. V. K. Dongre, and Messrs K. Natarajan, G. K. Devdhar, K. B. C. V. Vaidya, P. M. Bhagwat (Secretary) and S. S. Navre (Assistant Secretary).

Dr. Kurtakoti also hoped to be able to form a Chamber of Acharyas to cooperate in the work of the Mission and in other similar work. The retired Sankaracharya of Kanchi Peeth supported the proposal for the formation of a Mission, and offered the co-operation of the Kanchi Peeth in its work.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR DISPUTE

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

The Millowners Association at its meeting last evening to consider the demand of the labour union for an increase in wages, appointed a sub-committee to hold joint deliberations with the representatives of the Labour Union. If no agreement is arrived at, the matter will be submitted to arbitration by both sides.—A. P.

INDIA SHOULD NOT ISOLATE ITSELF

Workers Alone Can Prevent Future Wars

—:o:—

MR. HUTCHINSON'S LECTURE ON "ON ROAD TO INSURRECTION"

Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson delivered an interesting lecture on "On the Road to Insurrection" at the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall on Sunday evening Comrade Shaukat Usmani presiding.

Mr. Hutchinson was ovated at the end of the lecture when he concluded in the words of Marx "Workers of the world unite. You have a world to gain and nothing to lose except your chains."

Mr. Hutchinson began his lecture by quoting the words of Rosseau "Man was born free, but everywhere he was in chains" which later on became the slogan of the French Revolution.

After the great war they found an epidemic of peace treaties but history again was proof to them that the more the capitalist States talk of peace the more they are preparing for war. The treaty of Versailles was one such. It divided Europe into small States, split up the world because both England and France had imperialist aspirations in the East. Britain was the mandatory power in Palestine and Mesopotamia while France got mandatory control of Syria. But soon these Allies fell out. Britain wanted to paralyse Turkey completely and get control of the Dardanelles, and so a little war was engineered between Turkey and Greece. France supported Turkey and Turkey was victorious. Turkey as a protective measure entered into an alliance with Soviet Russia.

Continuing, Mr. Hutchinson dwelt upon the different schemes hit upon by imperialist powers to isolate Soviet Russia and how the general strike in England was forced upon the English working class and how the Labour leaders in the words of Thomas rushed down to Downing Street and "grovelled for peace."

The next move was a direct attack on Soviet Russia by expelling the Russian Trade Delegates from England and the famous raid on Arcos. "The Government was prepared to declare war on Soviet Russia but they had reckoned without their hosts". The commercial greed of France and Germany was greater than their loyalty as Britain's loyal allies and they took advantage of capturing British market in Russia with the result that there was greater unemployment in England.

By this time Britain had to face another problem—the rivalry of American imperialism. During the war America accumulated all the money. She had more money than she could hold. Now money had to find some outlet, and American commerce would only expand at Britain's expense which in its turn was bound to lead to war. So British and American diplomates met to devise some means and they had in 1926 the first Disarmament Conference. It had been agreed that America should have naval parity with Britain. They met at Geneva and over the question of the tonnage of the navy the conference broke. It was easy to understand why they could not agree. America wanted to build big warships which could move about without refuelling for days together while Britain proposed to have small cruisers. Practically every islet was in British possession. Britain has naval bases all over the world with the result that in the event of war British small cruisers can halt every half day for refuelling and taking provisions. That was not so with America. She had no naval bases except one in far off Pacific and naturally wanted big ships that could go about the world for days together without refuelling. And only a couple of days they heard of the Big Navy Bill in U. S. Senate. In the meanwhile they had the wonderful Kellogg Peace Pact first between France and America but later on England also joined but curiously enough on the eve of the Kellogg Pact the world was informed of the secret Naval agreement between France and England whereby the two countries agreed to pull together their naval strength against America. "All this talk of peace was sheer rot," maintained Mr. Hutchinson, "for war was bound to come as all Capitalist states breed war and it was only the disappearance of Capitalism and imperialism that would end all wars".

Referring to India's position in International politics Mr. Hutchinson said: "In this wonderful Empire on which the sun never sets—for God can't trust to leave it in dark—India happens to be the brightest jewel." Possession of India is in the interests of British Capitalists. If England loses India, she loses her empire and at once becomes a third rate-power in the world. It used to be said that England's difficulty was Ireland's advantage. That ought to be said of India and India ought to make use of England's difficulty. He knew that East was awakening and he only wished that their leaders took advantage of the right moment to gain freedom.

Continuing the speaker appealed to the youths of India not to isolate India from world contact. They, must ally themselves with workers' International movement for it is the workers who can stop future wars by refusing to handle or transport munitions of the imperialist Powers and bring pressure on the Governments of their countries. It is workers of Britain who can stop sending any munition to India. The Public Safety Bill was a move to prevent Indians having any world contact and it was for their leaders to see that they did not succumb to Government pressure or persuasion. He concluded in the words of Carl Marx: Workers of the world unite. You have a world to gain and nothing to lose except your chains"

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WHO IS GUILTY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION?

Let British Military Policy in India Speak

(Dedicated to the champions of the British vested interests, who have deliberately raised the bogey of Racial discriminations against the Haji Bill for the Reservation of the Indian Coastal Trade to Indian Shipping, when they failed to find a single valid argument against it).

"The change in the angle of vision of which we heard so much during the stress of the Great War has been very slight and the actual concessions made to the claims of Indians in military matters have been made in the most niggardly spirit and evidence no disposition on the part of the Imperial Government to envisage the problem of defence in the light of their promise of responsible government. The unwillingness of the Government to accept the main recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee affords a striking proof of their disinclination to make any real advance in the Indianization of the army, or to accelerate the time when India will be able to have an army of her own officered by her own sons and will thus be able to fulfil the condition of responsible government. The reasons given for rejecting the main recommendations of the committee will not bear examination. The refusal to lay down a time table for the Indianization of the army and to establish an Indian Sandhurst are ostensibly based upon the paucity of suitable candidates for filling the King's commissions thrown open to Indians for necessity for proof of the aptitude of Indians for military leadership. That among the 300 millions of India suitable candidates cannot be found for commissions in the army is a statement which cannot possibly be accepted by any Indian or, for the matter of that, by any impartial outsider. The paucity of candidates is one of the questions which have been closely investigated by the Skeen Committee and the conclusion arrived at by them is that the difficulty is due to the past policy and the present mistake of procedure of the Government and can be readily overcome by the adoption of the measures suggested by the committee. The statement that the capacity of Indians for military leadership is still an unknown quantity and has to be proved by a process of slow experiment and trial is an insult to the people of India. Even if we exclude the provinces which are alleged to be non-martial, there is a sufficiently large martial population in the United Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana and the Deccan which could easily supply cadets of the right stamp. But apparently according to Government, the whole population of India falls into two groups, (1) the classes which are virile and martial but cannot become intellectual, and (2) the classes which are intellectual but cannot become virile or martial.

RACIAL ARROGANCE.

The ostensible reason given for the adamantine insistence upon maintaining the 8 Units' Scheme in spite of its condemnation by the Sandhurst Committee cannot possibly deceive any one. The real reason is that it is intended to obviate the possibility of any British officer having to serve under an Indian officer. (This reason was not given out at first, but it now appears sufficiently clearly from the speech of the Army Secretary in the Assembly in March 1928. It was all along suspected from the beginning by the Indian critics of the scheme. The inwardness of the attitude of the British military authorities was revealed in the lecture delivered at Sandhurst and extracted in appendix iii to the Report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee. The feeling of racial arrogance and caste exclusiveness of the British officers which has inspired the 8 Units' Scheme, forbids all hope of real co-operation between the English and Indian officers. Though this scheme for the segregation of Indian officers was hatched only recently, the idea was adumbrated long ago in a passage in Chesney's "Indian Polity" (page 272). The difficulty apprehended from the contingency of the British officer having to serve under an Indian officer will not, however, be permanently averted by this scheme, but will only be shelved, until the time arrives when the Indian officers attain sufficient seniority to take command of a brigade containing units commanded by British officers. But that evil day will not arrive for at least twenty-five years and there is plenty of time to devise further contrivances. Another reason for the unwillingness of the British Government to abandon the 8 Units' Scheme lies in the fear of experienced British officers that the Englishmen's prestige with the native troops will be gone, if they are ever placed under other than British command. This fear is not unnatural. As admitted by Lord Birkenhead, 'The most intuitive and sympathetic British officer of an Indian battalion can never be quite sure whether his outlook upon events, where those events have transcended their experience and his, retains any contact with that of his men. East is still West; West is still West.' Whatever class differences or jealousies there may be among Indians, it goes without saying that it is far easier for an Indian to understand his countrymen and to get into his skin than for any foreigner. But the success of the Indian officer in acquiring the confidence of his rank and file is regarded by the British officers as fatal to their own prestige and to the supremacy of British rule."

(Extract from "Indian Constitutional Problems" by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer).

CHEVROLETS IN ARMY MANOEUVRES

—:o:—

FOUND DEPENDABLE DURING EXPERIMENTAL TESTS

The dependability of Chevrolet Trucks was proved in a remarkable manner during the Indian Army manoeuvres held recently in the North-West, as they successfully went through gruelling experimental tests under the most adverse weather conditions. Heavy rains had fallen at the time and caused the plains to become water-logged, whilst the nullahs roundabout were almost impassable owing to knee-deep mud. But it was all in the day's work and the Chevrolets gallantly overcame these obstacles.

OUTCOME OF YEARS OF STUDY.

It is well-known that among the commercial vehicles on the roads in India the Chevrolet Truck has won an unassailable position for itself in the country The fact is that the suitability of this type of Truck has led to its popularity in the rural districts. Th present models are the outcome of years of study and research by General Motors engineers to introduce an efficient type of commercial motor transport, which could be easily adapted to varying conditions.

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

The utility and dependability of the Chevrolet Truck has been further enhanced by many recent improvements. Principal among them is the fitting of four-wheel brakes. The advantage of this system of braking, which has proved very useful in respect of passenger cars, needs no emphasis-they are necessary aids to safety and comfort. It should be further noted that the Chevrolet Truck takes full advantage of the increased power of the engine because of still another forward stop in design, namely, the introduction of the four-speed gear-box substituted for the three-speed box which has hitherto been the standard equipment. Greater pulling power, greater speed, and an improved economy of operation are the results of this change. These qualities were demonstrated in a signal manner at the recent army manoeuvres in Northern India, to which reference has been made above.

POLITICAL CASES DEFENCE FUND

—:o:—

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

The Secretary Political Cases' Defence Society Lahore writes:—

"L. Kedar Nath, Mehta Anand Kishore, Lala Ram Chand, M. Ahmed Din, and Pandha Sant Ram, are being prosecuted under Sec. 124A I.P.C. Lala Kedar Nath and Pandha Sant Ram are taking their at Hoshiarpore and the other three are being tried at Lahore. Out of these 5 gentlemen four are in judicial lock-up, Mehta Anand Kishore alone being released on bail. It is very gratifying to find that eminent and distinguished lawyers have at a huge sacrifice taken upon themselves the onerous duties of defending the accused. We all are very greateful to them for this honorary service. But we need money for defraying other extremely necessary expenses which experience shows are quite heavy. So far we were able to arrange somehow but I feel that we can't go on further until we receive public help. I therefore, make an earnest appeal to all the public spirited Nationalist friends to please help the Defence Society with as much money as they possibly can offer for this important work. I hope there will be a generous and quick response to this request of mine and that in no time will the Society get sufficient funds to fight out these cases properly and vigorously."

STUDENTS' GENERAL STRIKE

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—We hope you will find some place in your esteemed paper for the following few lines. We have been anxiously watching the developments of the Gujarat College students' strike movement for the cause of right and justice.

By this time it has been already found that the autocratic rule of Principal Shirras should cease. All mild steps like requests, negotiations and going on strike as a protest have been exhausted. It is wonderful that the higher authorities appear to be indifferent and consequently irresponsible for the careers of the Gujarat College students. It was expected throughout the student world that Principal Shirras would sooner or later come to his senses, or at least the more responsible authorities would make him do so. It is high-time that the university authorities should declare their inclination towards the movement.

If nothing comes out of the movement that would lead to a fair compromise, within a reasonable period of time—say a week or so—it will be the duty of the student world to take up the cause of the Gujarat College students and do as they did and are doing. It will also be the moral duty of such organizations as the "Youth League" to protect the honour and just cause of the students. It is not only the cause of the Gujarat College students but that of all the students of the Presidency colleges. If Principal Shirras does not agree to the terms of the students Committee, we are afraid that another students' Committee representative of all the colleges be formed to take its place, to demand the dismissal of the said Principal.

With all the indifference that they are showing, Principal Shirras and the higher authorities can claim no exemption from the responsibilities that they have deliberately shouldered in allowing the movement to gain such a tremendous form. There is no doubt that the movement is the direct outcome of injustice and tyranny on the part of the Principal, and it will be the duty of the student world to sweep off the causes which led to the movement.

May we suggest that the "Youth League" and the like organisations should immediately convene mass meetings of the students to unite hands and to plan for a general strike through out all the colleges of the Presidency in sympathy with the lonely sufferers—victims of an autocratic rule?—Yours, etc.,

MANU L. PARIKH,
JANARDAN B. DESAI.
MOHANLAL K. DESAI,
HOSANG J. VEVAI,
JIVANJI D. DESAI,
KANTI C. SHAH.
VASANT B. KASOTIA.
S. H. DIWAN.
MANU K. DESAI.

Bombay.

GUJARAT COLLEGE STRIKE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that the strike of the Gujarat College has taken a serious turn which threatens the loss of one year to a number of students no less than seven hundred, and that the Examination season is approaching ahead. We the undersigned beg leave to make an humble suggestion to the student world of the Bombay Presidency and the leaders of Youth Movement—particularly Mr. K. F. Nariman.

We wish to suggest, that if no compromise is arrived at during the next week, all the students studying in the various colleges of the Bombay Presidency must make a pious resolution of going on strike from 4th February, 1929, Monday, till the justice is done to the students of the Gujarat College and till no victimization is guaranteed. By this way, we seek to paralyse the whole machinations of the Bombay University, and thereby to force the authorities to descend from the high pedestral of prestige; and this universal strike should not be called off till safety is granted to the every student involved in it; and till students' demands are satisfied honourably.

We have complete faith that if such a call comes, all the students will unhesitatingly respond considering what an immense sacrifice is being done by the seven hundred students for the sake of only eighty students of F. Y. Class of the aforesaid College.—Yours, etc.,

SHAH KESHAVLAL MANGALLAL.
DOSHI HATHICHAND JIVANLAL.

Bhavnagar, Jan. 29.

ACOUSTIC SOUNDINGS AS AN AID TO NAVIGATION

—:o:—

(BY DR. W. KUNNZE, CHIEF ENGINEER, OF BREMEN.)

One of the most important aids to navigation is correct sounding, because it enables the master in charge of a vessel to convince himself beyond doubt whether or not there is a sufficient depth of water below the keel. In addition, an accurate knowledge of the depth coupled with the particulars contained in maps and charts is one of the most useful indications as regards the position of the vessel.

The methods of sounding that have been used in the part are subject to a number of shortcomings. Sounding takes a good deal of time; its operation is cumbersome, and the results are sometimes incorrect. We are living at a time when the speed factor is constantly gaining in importance and it is therefore inadmissible that several minutes have to pass before the master can be informed about the depth measured. It may easily happen that, by that time, the vessel is at a distance of a mile or even more from the spot where the sounding took place. Another disadvantage inseparable from present methods of sounding is that several persons are required for it. Moreover, it not infrequently happens that breakdowns occur at a moment when they are particularly unwelcome, or the sounding wire may tear, the sounding apparatus may jam, etc.

Recently a method has been introduced by means of which all these difficulties may be easily overcome. It is no longer necessary to establish a connection by wire between the ship and the bottom of the sea. The new method is based on acoustic principles, i.e., on the fact that sound is carried by the water. The so-called "acoustic sounding apparatus," made at Bremen, is being increasingly used, and the results obtained by means of it are very remarkable. The following considerations explain the general principle underlying the new invention.

If a heavy object is thrown into the water, the effect of the friction to which it is exposed is that, shortly after it has left the parts near the surface, it falls at a uniform rate of velocity until it reaches the bottom. This rate depends on the weight and shape of the falling body. It is, for example, quite easy to design a body in such a way that it falls at the rate of, say, two metres a second. Supposing now that such a body—i.e., a body whose velocity in falling is definitely known—is fitted with a mechanism which produces a sound upon hitting the bottom of the sea, it is a matter of no difficulty to ascertain the depth of water by simply measuring the time that elapses between the moment the falling body strikes the surface of the water and the moment when the sound is heard. All that is necessary to do is to multiply the number of seconds measured by means of a stop-watch with the rate of velocity of the falling body. The time required by the sound to reach our ear is so small that it is negligible for practical purposes.

The acoustic sounding apparatus is a drop-shaped body about 15 centimetres long and having a weight of about 100 grammes. The rate at which it falls is exactly two metres a second. Its top part is fitted with two tail fins ensuring the steadiness of the fall and enabling the manufacturers to accurately adjust the apparatus to the rate of velocity selected for it. At the lower end there is a semi-circular cap which upon reaching the bottob, disengages a mechanism similar to one used in the construciton of fire-arms. In this way a kind of percussion hammer is actuated and a cartridge incorporated with the apparatus is caused to explode with a loud sound. The apparatus is protected against premature explosion. A steel tube is used to throw the apparatus over board.

The acoustic sounding apparatus has been practically tested by vessels of the mercantile fleet, and has also been officially adopted by the vessels of the German Navy. Soundings by the acoustic method can be carried out by one single person from the bridge and the sound produced by the detonation is easily audible owing to its loudness. The apparatus can also be used when the vessel is surrounded by floating ice, because it can be easily thrown down where there is an ice-free spot. All these advantages are appreciated by practical shipping men, and the new invention is constantly gaining in favour among them.

Calcutta.—Opening the Bengal Flying Club at Dumdum this afternoon Sir Stanley Jackson said that the use of the air as a means of communication was sure to upset many calculations and make us wonder what was still in store for us.—A.P.

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INDIAN RAILWAYS AT WORK

Board's Review Shows All Round Profit

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

In view of the forthcoming Railway Budget presentation and the Assembly's discussion thereon a review of the working of the Indian railways for 1927-28 will be found interesting. The report by the Railway Board which has just been issued shows that taken all round the year was a most profitable one for railways. The gross earnings of State owned lines reached the record figure of 104 crores, increase of 5-3/4 crores compared with 1926-27. The net profit which accrued to Government after meeting the interest charges amounted to eleven crores as against 7-1/2 crores in the previous year. Of this sum 6 1/3 crores were paid as contribution from railways to the general revenues and 4 2/3 crores were placed to the railway reserve fund The total earnings of all railways including those in which the Government of India is not directly concerned amounted to Rs. 118-1/4 crores of which Rs. 69-1/2 crores were from goods traffic and Rs. 38-1/4 crores from passenger traffic. There was a large increase in the earnings from goods traffic amounting to Rs. 4.31 crores chiefly due to improved earnings from oilseeds, fuel, and iron and steel. The passenger earnings increased by one crore which is due to an increase of over 18 million in the number of passengers carried. The increase in the earnings from passenger traffic is mainly attributable to the stimulus given by reduction in fares after due consideration. Having full regard to the views of the Government and the Legislative Council of Burma who expressed themselves in favour of state management it was decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to take over the Burma railways for management by state after the termination of the present contract with the Burma railways company on December 31st, 1928.

One of the principal features of the year was the opening of electrification of Bombay local and suburban section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in January 1928. Another feature was the development of Publicity work on railways as a direct result of the formation of the Central Bureau and the appointment of the Chief Publicity Officer. A Publicity Office was established in London in July, 1927. 108 local Advisory Committee meetings were held on State owned railways during the year as compared with 92 in the previous year.

RATES COMMITTEE'S WORK

An account is given of the work done by the Rates Advisory Committee during the year. Further marked improvement is noticeable in the compensation claims for goods, the amounts paid by Class One railways having been reduced to Rs. 8 lakhs which figure is only 8 per cent. of the amount paid in 1922-23. During the year under Review new lines aggregating 700 miles were opened for public traffic as compared with 421 in 1926-27. In addition therre were 2425 miles under construction on March 31st 1928 and further 1000 miles sanctioned. Detailed lists are given of the sections opened during the year and of the lines under construction and the progress reached. In each case a brief account is given of some of the more important lines on work sanctioned or under construction during the year and a short account is also given of more important open line schemes which have been completed during 1927-23 on class one railways. Among the statistics of working included in the Chapter on Transportation and working special mention is made of efforts directed towards economy in locomotive fuel. Steady improvement continued to be made in the punctual running of passenger trains. The position regarding road motor competition is described in an interesting paragraph giving an account of the position on different railways. The success of the Imperial Indian Mail running between Bombay and Calcutta in connection with English Mail steamers has led to introduction of similar serves by the G.I.P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways between Bombay and the North-Western Frontier Province via Delhi. Mention is made of elaborate railway arrangements for handling very heavy passenger traffic at Kumbh Mela at Hardwar in March and April 1927. There was net decrease of 2908-510 gauge locomotive and a net increase of 24 metre gauge locomotives. The policy of replacing old engines of low tractive effort by modern engines of higher tractive effort was continued, the average tractive effort per engine rising in the course of the year from 21717 lbs. to 22442 lbs. on the broad gauge and from 12530 lbs. to 12912 lbs. on the metre gauge. In passenger carriages there was an increase of 2575 seats in Intermediate class and of 36511 in Third class there was a net reduction of 2102 in the number of broad gauge wagons during the year although due to replacement of certain old types of vehicles by vehicles of higher capacity there was a slight increase in the total tonnage capacity of 1008 tons on the metre gauge. 1767 wagons were added during the year representing an increase in capacity of 24555 tons.

VALUE OF STORES PURCHASED.

The value of stores purchased by railways in 1927-28 shows a large increase from Rs. 28 crores to Rs. 36 crores. The purchases through the Indian Stores Department amounted to Rs. 74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 67 lakhs in the previous year. The regulations for recruitment and training of officers in India for the principal railway departments were revised and republished. Details are given of the progress of Indianisation on State managed railways. The percentage of Indian officers appointed to permanent vacancies filled was 68 as against 62 in 1926-27. The decrease in the percentage on company managed railways is accounted for by the fact that only 5 appointments were made to transportation and commercial branches during 1927-28 as compared with 18 appointments in 1926-27. A short account is given on the work done at the Railway School of Transportation, Chandausi. The scheme for a Railway Staff College at Dehra Dun was sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of 23 lakhs of rupees In Chapter VII an account is given of the steps taken by the principal railways in provision of amenities. 14 Indian refreshment rooms were built during the year and vendor stalls were provided at 23 stations. 41 additional waiting rooms were opened and 75 waiting halls were opened for 3rd class passengers Special attention has been devoted by railway administrations in recent years to the necessity of providing a good supply of drinking water at stations and many improvements have been carried out or have been taken in hand. Very serious damage was done by floods during the year to two large railways namely the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The accidents tables show that the number of passengers killed increased by 40 and the number of passengers injured decreased by 85. A separate statement analyses the accidents which occurred in the last two years grouped under 21 principal causes and a brief description is given of the more serious accidents which occurred in the year. The development of publicity work is described at considerable length and mention is made of demonstration trains run on the Eastern Bengal and the North Western Railways and of excursion and bazar specials on the Eastern Bengal Railway. A paragraph is devoted to the anti-malarial work which is being done on certain railways. The report contains 24 photographs and diagram in colour showing the growth of Indian railways year by year from their commencement in 1853.—A P.

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LIQUIDATION OF WORLD WAR AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

(Continued from page 6.)

of its view that, by taking possession of the ex-enemy property in the Chinese settlements, it did not intend to confiscate it, but merely to safeguard the claims owned by British nationals as against Germany and German nationals. Now that these claims have been satisfied, the balance of the security is returned to the original owners of the seized property. This is an important piece of statesmanship, even though it is a fact that the amounts to which the agreement applies are almost insignificant by comparison with the enormous values seized throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire for the purpose of using them as pledges for the satisfaction of British claims against German debtors and which are mainly administered by the London Clearing Office. It would be premature to draw any conclusions regarding the intentions of the British Government with respect to these large sums from the agreement relating to the property seized at Shanghai.

It is true, however, that this question cannot wait much longer for a decision one way or the other. The immense claims of British nationals against German nationals secured by the property administered in London have been satisfied almost completely, either by German payments or by means of the proceeds derived from liquidation. According to the latest report issued by the Controller of the London Clearing House—which refers to October 1, 1927—claims amounting to £84 1|2 millions had by that time been settled. whilst claims amounting to £4,900,000 were still outstanding on "under consideration". It may be assumed that this small balance has now become considerably less than it was twelve months ago, so that a comparatively small amount will be sufficient to secure these unpaid claims.

Our London politicians must now make up their minds as to what they are going to do with the balance of the German property administered in London. They have the option of handing it over to the Reparation Commission or to return it to their owners, as has been done in regard to the Shanghai funds.

The second alternative has considerable moral and political advantages. It falls in with the attitude adopted by South Africa, Japan, China, Siam and other countries shortly after the war and to which France—and to a certain extent Portugal and Italy as well intend to conform now. Above all, however, it must be remembered that the United States has also decided to return the seized German private property; and it would certainly not enhance the prestige of the British Empire if the Government refused to follow the example set by the countries named. And there is, besides, another consideration which has been given expression to by Mr. Mellon, the American Secretary of the Treasury, who—in sponsoring the bill for the release of German private property—said: "To confiscate the private property of enemy citizens is detrimental to our own citizens who have interests abroad."

FLYING SERVICES FORMED

HOW BRITAIN ENCOURAGES CIVIL AVIATION

LONDON, Feb. 2.

An important step in the encouragement of civil aviation has been taken by the formation of National Flying Services Limited, under the honorary chairmanship of Rt. Hon. Capt. F. E. Guest to establish flying clubs, aerodromes and landing-grounds all over the country. A White Paper states that the Air Ministry has agreed to grant financial assistance for a decade on the basis of the number of qualified pilots, not exceeding fifteen thousand sterling, annually, for three years, and thereafter £7,500 annually. The company undertakes to provide 20 aerodromes and 80 landing-grounds within three years. The company expects to commence active flying in April with an initial fleet of 100 aeroplanes for flying tuition, private hire and other activities.—Reuter.

London.—Earnest Henry, Aldington, driver of the express train involved in the disaster at Charfield was acquitted at Gloucester Assizes on Friday of the charge of manslaughter.—Reuter.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO SIR HENRY DOBBS

"A SINCERE FRIEND OF IRAQI, KING AND COUNTRY"

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Baghdad.—Speaking at a farewell banquet at the Palace in honour of Sir Henry Dobbs, High Commissioner for Iraq, Emir Faisal said that Iraq was anxious to maintain friendship with Britain, because only through such friendship could the nation's hopes be realised. He paid a cordial tribute to Sir H. Dobbs' work in Iraq, saying that he had always been a sincere friend of Iraq, their King and country.

Replying, Sir H. Dobbs said that whatever might be said to the contrary, there had been a marvellous progress and improvement in Iraq during last six years. At present the sky was a little overclouded, but the clouds would quickly blow away. He prophesised for Iraq a brilliant and prosperous future under King Faisal's control. If all races of Iraq came together in true unity in the spirit of one Iraqi nationality they would win true and full independence with respect of the world. "In confidence that I have seen firmly laid, under Your Majesty's guidance, the foundations of such nationality and that those foundations will endure and bear fair and splendid superstructure. I now turn my face towards my home and country."

Sir H. Dobbs leaves by air, tomorrow, for Alleppe and subsequently travels through Asia Minor to Constantinople where he will meet Sir G. Clayton.—Reuter.

(Sir Henry Dobbs has been High Commissioner for Iraq since 1923, and Consul-General since 1924).

REPORT TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

ADOPTED BY OPIUM COMMITTEE

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Geneva.—The Opium Committee of the League of Nations has adopted the report to the League of Nations Council, and has concluded its session. The Chinese delegate did not vote on the ground that the report was not satisfactory.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes received the Rani Saheb of Akalkot and the Thakor of Amod at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday.

MEMORANDUM TO SIMON SEVEN

MINISTERS NOT AGREEABLE TO AID ITS PREPARATION?

DID SIR A. MUDDIMAN FORCE TWO OF THEM TO RESIGN?

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

In the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day at question time two questions were asked enquiring whether the present Ministers were party to the whole or part of the U. P. Government's memorandum to the Simon Commission.

The Finance Member replying stated that the Governor-in-Council was responsible for the entire memorandum except the portion dealing the departments under the Minister for Local Self-Government for which the Governor acting with the Minister was responsible. He added that the other two Ministers were not party to the memorandum.

A volley of supplementary questions followed. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani asked if it was fact that the late Sir Alexander Muddiman forced two of his Ministers to resign because they were not agreeable to aid the preparation of the memorandum, and if so how was it that the two succeeding Ministers were not even consulted on the constitutions questions embodied in the memorandum.

The Finance Member's reply did not satisfy Mr. Chintamani who wanted to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the vague and unsatisfactory nature of the Finance Member's reply, but the matter was not considered urgent or definite by the Chair, and the adjournment motion was not allowed.

The Council then adjourned till the 18th instant on which day the budget will be presented.—A. P.

Madras.—Marimuthu and Parthasarathy, two Congress workers were arrested last night by the City Police for alleged disorderly behaviour and were kept in the lock-up, till Saturday when they were produced before the Special Magistrate who released them on bail. The case has been posted for hearing for the 9th instant.—A. P.

Colombo.—The Colombo tram strike which had lasted a week culminated on Saturday afternoon in a disturbance in the native quarter when several trams driven by European and other volunteers were stopped. The police charged with baton and several people received slight injuries. All is quiet now. Rumours of a general strike are current here.—A. P.

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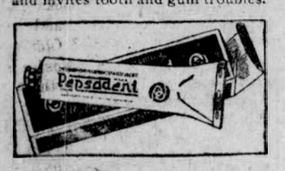

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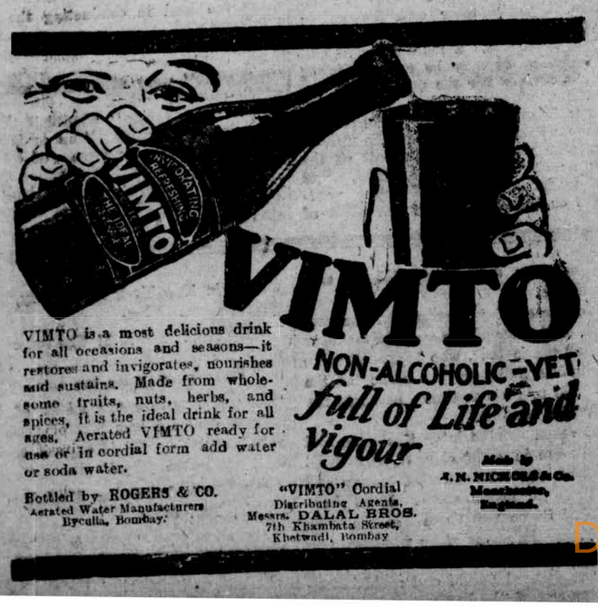

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WHITE SETTLERS OF KENYA-WILD

—:o:—

Not Prepared to Give up Strangle hold over Native Races

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It must have been evident to those who had followed British correspondents writing from East Africa that settlers in the latter country were extremely dissatisfied that the Hilton-Young Commission had not handed the region to their uncontrolled exploitation and domination. The Kenya settlers at whose head stands the redoutable Lord Delamere have now blazed forth into a statement denouncing the report in unmeasured terms. Not only do these Kenya settlers disagree with the recommendation postponing the grant of Self-Government but they are opposed to the assumption that Native Race in East Africa can at all develop in such a rapid time as to ensure their participation within a measurable time in the politics of that country. The settlers are angry at the over-emphasis laid on the Native interests and minimising European interests. This is in their opinion calculated to intensify racial feeling. The statement concludes with a threatening gesture. We are told by the Settlers that the theory advanced by the Hilton-Young Commission that advanced and civilised inhabitants of East Africa should stand still till the backward uncivilised aboriginal races reach the former's standard is a kind of proposition no virile and governing race like the European Settlers of Kenya can acquiesce in.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

RISE AND FALL IN TEMPERATURE

POONA, Feb. 2.

The western disturbance has caused further rise of the temperature in Baluchistan and an extension of cloud from Sind Baluchistan Coast to Kashmir. Scattered falls of rain have occurred in Madras Presidency. The temperature is more than fifteen degrees below the normal in the central parts of the country and is falling in Northeast India, while it is rising slowly from the Punjab to the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Darjeeling quarter of an inch: Bangalore, Madras and Coonoor a half: and Nellore a quarter.

Forecast:—Local rain or snow in Baluchistan with extension along the Frontier into Kashmir and further rise of the temperature in Northwest India.

Earthquake Report:—

Two earthquake shocks, one of great intensity, with its origin about eight hundred and fifty miles away and the other of slight intensity about five thousand miles away were recorded by the Bombay seismographs at twenty-two hours forty-eight minutes on Friday, February 1st, five hours forty-five minutes on Saturday February 2, respectively. The first shock reported has been felt in several places in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK FELT AT LAHORE

EUROPEAN RESIDENTS RUSH OUT IN NIGHT GARMENTS

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The earthquake shock which was felt here to-night was especially severe in several parts of the city.

The staff of the Associated Press who were at work at the time the shock was felt noticed that the furniture was shaking and windows and doors were creaking and the electric fan in the ceiling swinging like a pendulum. In the street several European residents in their night garments ha drushed out fully expecting a three storied building to fall at any moment. It is not yet possible to ascertain whether there was any material damage but it is believed that the shock was accompanied by serious results in some place not far from Lahore.—A. P.

LABOUR INFLUENCED BY UNSCRUPULOUS AGITATORS

—:o:—

EDUCATION AS EFFECTIVE REMEDY

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Presiding at the meeting of the Employees' Federation of Southern India in the premises of the Madras Chamber of Commerce this evening Mr. G. A. Bambridge (Binny and Co.) Chairman of the Federation said that Indian labour was admittedly to a large extent an ignorant and easy prey to the influence of unscrupulous agitators and there was ample evidence to prove that commercial agents had been actively employed in fomenting unrest in industrial areas. The best weapon with which to combat their influence was to be found in the education of labour and cultivation of a greater sense of co-operation between employers and employed. Labour must be brought to a sense of its responsibility that the workers were usually the worst sufferers through strikes and that the interests of employers and employed were inter-dependent. With trade unionism as a definite part of the industrial fabric they would do well to encourage the unions to become responsible and efficiently run organisations. The annual report of the Federation was adopted.—A. P.

"DEVADESI" SYSTEM TO BE DISCOURAGED

BILL PASSED IN MADRAS COUNCIL

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

In the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon another unofficial bill to amend the Andhra University Act was passed providing for the establishment of more first grade colleges in the Andhra University area and removing restrictions on persons convicted for political offences from becoming members of any University bodies.

FREEING DEVADASIS.

The Council also passed Mrs. Muthulaxmi Reddi's Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the object of which is to discourage the dedication of girls as "devadasis" for service in Hindu temples by freeing land, if any, held by "Devadasis" for such service from conditions of service and making them owners thereof, thereby removing the inducement for the perpetuation of the system of dedication. The Council adjourned till February 25th.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan backed by members of other parties has given notice of a resolution for the next meeting of the Council recommending the appointment of a Committee of five Muslims and two non-Muslims to conduct a survey of Muslim education in the Presidency and recommend improvements.—A. P.

SECTION 124A

—:o:—

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS ON "FORWARD" CASE JUDGMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

A hearty reception was accorded to Sjt. Satyaranjan Bakshi, Editor of the "Forward," who goes to jail to-day, for six months, by the Indian Journalists Association of Calcutta at a well attended meeting in the premises of the Association. Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, presiding. Messrs Subhas Chandra Bose, K. Chakravarti, Kishorilal Ghose, Bidhubhusan Sen Gupta and other journalists of Calcutta attended.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Sjt. Bakshi, his sincere love of his country and fearless advocacy of its cause by the different speakers who paid high tributes to Sjt. Bakshi's achievements as a journalist and felt proud of the sufferings of their fellow comrade.

Sjt. Bakshi in a short feeling reply said his heart was too full to speak. He did not deserve all they had said of him but hoped to prove worthy of their love and affection.

The following resolutions were then passed:

"This meeting of the journalists places on record the concerted opinion that the judgment of the High Court in the "Forward" sedition case is a dangerous extension of the scope of Section 124 (A) of the Code and as such constitutes a serious encroachment on the legitimate liberty of the press to criticise the actions of the Executive and other administrative branches of the Government. This meeting invites the attention of the Central Legislature to the judgment of the High Court and requests the members to take steps to amend Section 124 (A) safeguarding the liberty of the press and making seditious cases triable by a jury.

"This meeting of the journalists is of opinion that the Press Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly is unnecessary and uncalled for interference with the liberty of the press and if passed is calculated to seriously restrict freedom of expression of views of international politics. This meeting requests the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to pass the Bill."

Those speaking on the occasion welcomed the sending of a journalistic deputation to Delhi to bring pressure to bear upon the Assembly and the Council of State and the strong opposition that has been displayed in certain quarters to the measures placed on the Sta-

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EDITED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1911 — REGD. NO. B 1065

BOMBAY, MONDAY FEBRUARY 4 1929

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IS ASIA SLIPPING FROM WESTERN DOMINATION?

A Peep Into "National" Movement

Correspondent writes in Manchester Gardian.

It is a favourite saying amongst Englishmen in the East that though they have the greatest affection and respect for "real natives"—for the fellah, the bedouin, the ryot, the Brahmin even—they have nothing but contempt for the half-Westernised products of modern schools and colleges. "It's these half-educated students," they will tell you, "who make all the trouble—neither one thing nor the other—worst vices of both civilisations." and so on. Of course a large part of their objection to the students is due to the fact that they, unlike most of the "real natives," refuse to recognise the innate superiority of a European—that, in fact, they are nationalists. But besides, it certainly is true that effendis and babus are not superficially attractive types. It is easy to ridicule them; their ungainly clothes, their aggressive manners, the shallowness of much of their knowledge the many absurdities they commit in their use of English (though, incidentally, considering that many of them have never so much as spoken with an Englishman, their knowledge of that language is surprising)—all offer scope for an obvious and rather cheap vind of humour which is tediously retailed over most Anglo-Indian and Anglo Egyptian dinner tables.

At the same time, despite this unattractive exterior, the Asiatic student has many fine qualities which are not generally recognised. He is, for instance, full of a genuine passion for his country, which is beautiful because it is sincere and within limits, selfless. There were thousands of Indian students who fasted with Gandhi, and who sacrificed their careers for the sake of his, possibly mistaken, non-co-operation policy. He will do prodigious quantities of work, often, unfortunately, wasted because ill-directed. He is eager to learn. He honours and respects his national heroes. Zaghlul is still a name to conjure with: "We love him," the student says, "not because of what he did for Egypt, but because he was a great Egyptian." And he will respond affectionately to genuine sympathy and friendliness.

If he is aggressive it is largely a reaction to European aggression, which has made him suffer much and in the cruellest way—inside, and under the whip of scarcely hidden contempt. If he is violent and extreme in his attitude of mind it is because of the insensitive and his foreign rulers. If he is ungainly it is thoughtless way he has been treated by because he is lost and bewildered, having cut himself off from one set of traditions, one mode of behaviour, without having developed another to take its place—a situation not unlike that in Elizabethan England when accepted institution crumbled and men were at first half-blinded by the possibilities that opened out before them. The new learning has come to Asia, though it has not yet been fully assimilated; and the renaissance may easily follow. Perhaps in China it has already begun.

THE FUTURE WITH THE STUDENTS.

It is true that the students are only a tiny minority, and that the huge agricultural populations, which are spread out in the villages, numerically and economically dominate the situation. But the pasants are dormant and small-minded and unaware of change. Despite their many picturesque qualities they cling fast to the old ways, and, incidentally, to the old abuses as well. The movements in India against such horrors as child marriage and untouchability are almost unanimously opposed in the country districts, and find their main support amongst the graduates of the new universities. It is not numbers that tell so much as sincerity and enthusiasm; and these qualities the students undoubtedly possess. Certainly the future is with them. Whatever kind of government is found at last to work in the East it will be essentially Western in form. That at least is common to the proposals of the Swarajists and of the Reforms Commission in Ceylon. Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill aroused scant enthusiasm. The Western-educated members of the community, then, will, at first at any rate, alone be at all adequately equipped to take an active part in governing. The scheme will succeed just in so far as they are able to rise to the occasion; the "real natives" will follow them as meekly as they have followed their foreign masters, and it will be for them to make the thing a reality—an expression of a will to orderliness and harmony, or a poor sham.

In this matter, as in so many others, picturesqueness and mellow tradition must give way to vigour and strength—"Energy is enternal delight." Brahmin in his simple dress lighting the little temple lights at sunset, or walking gently to the river for his evening bathe, is in every way a more appealing figure than the town student dressed in a badly cut European suit and full of noisy aggressiveness. But in the one is death— worse than that, reaction: and in the other life and hope. The courtyard and the minarets of El Azar are a million times more beautiful than the crude classrooms and laboratories of the modern Egyutian schools and colleges; yet in these the future is being shaped whereas El Azar is only a memory whose life, like its masonry, is already three parts decayed—kept going largely for the American tourists.

It is of the greatest importance that the English people should have sympathetic attitude of mind totwards these nationalistic students. If they judge them just on externals, being content, like the "men on the spot," to regard their strikes and agitations as so much sound and fury, signifying nothing, then they will be underestmating their power—itself a mistake in policy; as well, they will be laying up a store of great bitterness for the future. The time must come when the Eastern world will break away from the domination of Europe and stand on its own feet—indeed, the process is well under way already,—and then much will depend on its attitude of mind in relation to the West.

INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION

FORGOTTEN CAUSES OF BACKWARDNESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some time ago, Lord Lytton as President of a Conference of Educational Associations in England delivered an interesting address on "Some aspects of the problem of education in India" and therein referred in a very prominent manner to the principal difficulties in women's education, such as early marriages, and the purdah system. Unfortunately however he has made a reference to Miss Moyo's "Mother India" which was absolutely unnecessary. The difficulties pointed out in women's education are fully admitted by Indian social reformers, but they have not been the only difficulties which have impeded progress. The reference to "Mother India" indicates that Lord Lytton has taken his facts from that book alone.

There have been other reasons also for the backwardness of Indian women's education. Mr. Mayhew in his "Education of India" rightly holds the Government of India responsible for this state of things. He says on page 96 of his book that "by their initial restriction of their efforts to the male population, 'they brought a line of division, where it had' never existed before, within the household."

When Government first directed their attention to educational matters, the problem of the education of women was not seriously considered and no funds were allotted for the purpose. "The sex which was marked out by nature to be a domestic ornament in England, might safely be left to the same function in India." This was the idea that effectively influenced Government policy then.

When, therefore, the authorities proclaim daily to India, the supreme importance of women's education, Mr. Mayhew sternly and rightly takes them to task and observes:—"What must here be emphasized is that the Government by its timidity and stumbling at the start has been largely responsible for India's inability to take the subject seriously."

It is not also out of place to point out that progress is hampered by the kinds of undesirable activities in which women in the West engage themselves and the impression these create on India's minds. The Calcutta University Commission of 1917-19 presided over by Sir Michel Sadler, state their opinion on the matter, page 6 of Vol. II of their report, in the following words:—

"This distrust of the effects of Western education upon girls is intensified by a dislike of some of the more recent aspects of the emancipation of women in the West."

Many Indians are afraid that by reasons of the education imparted to them women in India may be steadily anglicised "importing into our peaceful homes the evils of suffragetism, or the spirit of revolutionary and rationalistic iconoclasm, condemning all ancient institutions that are the come of the long past and are part our blood and flesh as it were."

I am not personally afraid of development, but it should be that in many minds it does act fear and to that extent it hamp gress.

I have brought out these fac book "Sister India's which I year in reply to "Mother Ind th enom-de-plume "World Yours, etc.,

S. G. W
Author of "Sis
Grant Road, Bombay.

SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

PLANS FOR COMING YEARS

In the present year there is to be great activity in Turkey both in the building of new school premises and in centralising the educational organisations so that they depend directly on the State Budget and on Angora. In the Constantinople province alone, for instance, forty-six primary schools are to be built, half of which are to be in the city itself. This is because there is such a great afflux of pupils since the revolution and parents are showing such assiduity in sending their children to school in order to equip them for the new and more vigorous competitive life of the country that the existing school building space cannot cope with the numbers, and many thousands are unable to be taken in.

The Republican administration has already done a great deal, but for the first time the Government is making education one of its main preoccupations during the coming year. It was only a little over four years ago that the Government suppressed religious schools, which were still in spite of a certain amount of modern education which had been introduced parallel with them, the main education force in the country. It was quite one of the question that the general population should ever benefit by such instruction, and as long as it endured Turkey was doomed to be divided into a very small intelligentsia and a large illiterate, docile, and gullible mass.

There are now only two or three seminary schools existing and a Faculty of Theology at the Stamboul University. This is all that remains of religious education, and it is confined solely to those who are aiming at being clerics. The primary schools —and primary education is now obligatory in theory is becoming more and more universal in practice as new buildings spring up for schools—it is confined to the barest minimum of the Moslem faith, while after the five-year primary course it is entirely eliminated from the curriculum. Education is secularist and positive, aiming at the turning out of citizens equipped with the modern scientific mind and no longer influenced in social conduct by what is regarded as mediaeval superstition. Each man have his own private faith or none, says the modern Turk, but everyone must imbibe the modern sciences and ideas without reference to any religion.

THE EXISTING SYSTEM.

The country's system of education now comprises, according to the latest statistics, 6,000 primary schools with about 430,000 pupils, 19 secondary schools with some 7,400 pupils, 23 schools for teachers and for special training, such as agriculture and commerce, with some 5,200 students, a university with five faculties, and some 30 foreign schools frequented by 6,000 pupils and giving both primary and high secondary education. Apart from this there is a Faculty of Law at Angora, which, with a Faculty of Medicine in contemplation, is believed to be the beginning of a university at Angora, the second in the country.

The Government now intends to concentrate all educational expenditure in its own hands instead of allowing the provinces to have their own educational budgets, varying according to the prosperity of the provincial finances. This will give Angora the complete control of the reformed education of the country. In a short time not only will the adult population up to the age of forty be literate but the leakages which existed in the instruction of the children will be stopped. Whereas virtually the whole of the previous education was taken up with the dreadful nightmare of the Arabic script, the new language is so easy to learn that many other subjects will take their place even in primary instruction.—"The Manchester Guardian."

UNITED STATES OF RUSSIA

Stimulating Peasant Initiative

A correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

The Russian State, under its present guidance, is often represented as the rule of a gang of autocrats imposing their will by military force upon a torpid or reluctant mass. This contains an undoubted element of truth. The Government is autocratic, and it does impose its will. But to understand what this autocratic Government means we must add that its will is not simply to impose and to repress,—the ensy wisdom of absolutism,—but to foster in that mass, in these masses, the will and the power of intelligent co-operation with itself. Putting its aims at their lowest, it is seeking to make a nation of instructed and "conscious" Communists. The end may be purely political, purely "egoistic", if we will. But in seeking it the Bolshevist Government is letting loose the creative power, for centuries repressed, of the Russian people, and a score of other people who now form with them the society of Soviet Republics,—the "United States of Russia." And some of the leaders, men like Lunacharsky, the Commissar for Art and Culture, and the late Krassin, have been well aware of this.

Some of the evidence for these facts was pointed out in a former article. It described the awakening vitality of remote republics in the vast regions of the Soviet commonwealth between the Caspian and the Arctic Sea. It is proposed now to glance at a remarkable illustration of the same phenomenon nearer the central seat of Government. The so-called "patronage system" has not much of the Communist ring in its name, nor does it exactly suggest, to our ears, that Communism includes giving something of your own as well as annexing something of other peoples'. This, however, is what "patronage", as practised to-day by hundreds of thousands of Russian workers, does suggest and imply. In the first place, this service is purely voluntary. It seeks to supplement and develop the organised activities of the State. Its fundamental aim is to bring the towns, with their comparatively abundant means of civilised life, and the village, remote, isolated, obscure, nearer together by regular communication and systematic help, carried on by the willing co-operation of both sides. The plan is for the workers—such as choose, but this is always a large proportion—in a given factory to become "patrons" of a given village in the adjacent region. These "patronage" groups exist not only in Moscow, where proximity to the "mighty heart" of Bolshevism might be supposed to communicate some of its fervour, but wherever there are workers; so widespread and so keen is this impulse in the Russian working class. Almost a million workers are now concerned, a little army of willing, enterprising, and determined men and women, inspired by "the cause."

STIMULATING PEASANT INITIATIVE.

What sort of "culture" is it, then, that these workers are so eagar to take to the villages? the British reader will ask: and no one more sceptically than the British workman. Certainly we have not to think of the vicar's wife reading aloud in cottage homes or giving addresses at tea-parties in the village hall. The starting and maintenance of village clubs ar libraries, radios, athletics, is indeed a regular feature of their activities. But the aim is to stimulate and organise peasant initiative, both in their own economic advancement and in putting the village life as a whole upon a more rational and efficient basis. It may be a question of forming a society for the purchase of agricultural machinery or building a reading-room; in all cases the "patrons" mobilise the means and organise the forces, the peasants pay part of the cost of the tractor or of the radio equipment, and give their labour for building the reading-room or the club. That the effect of the introduction of this new civilising force into the torpid economy of the Russian village is far from negligible may be judged from the following staties available, as yet, for only twelve of the Russian Governments. For the two years during which "patronage" has been in operation 64 tractors and 843 other agricultural machines were purchased; more than 100 co-operative societies, 70 agricultural machine societies, 75 hiring centres, and 732 experimental plots were organised; 500 villages were reorganised for crop-rotation, 1,100 dessiatines (about 3,100 acres) of land laid out, and 22 local industrial enterprises opened. Some of the patronage societies organise medical missions among the villages; that of Baku alone has served during the last two years 36,000 peasants.

These intensive relations between town and country, between workers and peasants, may well astonish us in a country where the natural obstacles to intercourse are so formidable. The explanation lies—presupposing the contagious atmosphere of efficiency and work which pervades the whole movement—in an extraordinarily active and resourceful use of the printing press. Russia did not invent the poster; but she may claim to have used its flaming appeal to the eye with more dynamic social will for cultural purposes than any other land. "Away with illiteracy." "The unlettered is in chains books break the chains!" These and similar imprecations upon ignorance flash in scarlet on the rustic eye from the "educational" train as it rushes past some wayside station. Everywhere there are "wall" newspapers, single sheets pasted on vacant walls and filled with every kind of useful information, freely illustrated by hand.

THE LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.

But most remarkable is a vast extension of the familiar newspaper institution of the local correspondent. The ordinary Soviet worker has a ready pen and no lack of ideas, and when the whole Press is on the same side what is simpler than to send a letter there? The great Moscow journal "Pravda" receives 5,000 letters daily, the "Workers' Gazette" 2,500, and so on. Even the best disposed editor cannot print more than a section even of those that satisfy Bolshevist standards of education. Hence the plan of appointing in every group of workers and peasants representatives as "correspondents." Each mill thus has one or more "correspondent" (called rabkor—"work, correspondent") and each village one or more "Village-correspondent". The correspondents communicate to the paper not only ordinary information, and not only complaints and proposals—somewhat as in our "works councils",—but whatever bears on the conditions of industrial and agricultural life, and holds a prospect of alleviation or betterment. That the 'rabselkor" system, as it is called, stands for something important in the life both of urban and of rural Russia may be judged from the fact that the number of "correspondents" now amounts to nearly 400,000, nearly half being in the "village" group. A considerable proportion are women. So large a body, daily conversant with the detail of Russian economics and accustomed to form and express opinions about them, is naturally a critical and constructive force to be reckoned with; the more so as it is itself organised and has its own journals and clubs. It has hence taken the lead in conducting the "industrial surveys" recently undertaken in several industrial towns. In one great concern, employing 20,000 men, over 2,000 "proposals" were afterwards received, of which more than half have been adopted by the "proletarian" administration. This may not be "business" as it is understood in the sober regime of capitalism, and it suggests that the young giant of proletarian industry has not long emerged from his nursery; but it suggests also that he is still a long way from his grave.

PERSIA FOLLOWS TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN

PROGRAMME OF REFORMS

The Jerusalem correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that Persian Government has decided to introduce at an early date following the footsteps of Turkey and Afghanistan reforms of far reaching importance. The Latin scropt before long will replace the Arabic. In order to get the population accustomed with modern methods of life it has been decided that the municipalities should immediately open throughout Persia cinema halls which will exhibit films depicting social conditions in the western countries. At present there are but a limited number of cinemas in Persia and most of them present films of a low order and possessing no real cultural value. The attempts of the Government to introduce reforms are strongly opposed by the Mullas. But the Government so far has not yielded to them nor are they (the Mullas) likely to resort to violent measures as in Afghanistan to enforce their will, particularly because the connection between the reactionary present and the foreign imperialist power interested in Persia is not very strong at present.

...to the reports in the Ger... ...ady been ... er classes the State has issued a decree exempting students from military city. The Government has further made out elaborate plans to improve the transport system of Persia which at present is in a very backward condition. Like Turkey. Afghanistan and Siam, Persia is able to introduce all these reforms because the country is free from foreign domination Recent history of the countries in Asia which have emanicipated themselves from external control make it abundantly clear, that the immediate need of an oppressed country is the establishment of full political independence, and not a few more years of enlightened trustee or educational and social reforms as false prophets from the West and also a small section in the oppressed countries themselves who are not hit to any considerable extent by the explarhation of the foreign power maintain.

NO DOWRY FOR A "HE WOMAN'

SHOCK AFTER CLAIM FOR MEN'S RIGHTS

The remarkable sequel to a woman's claim for sex equality as a member of the Workers' Union has been revealed in the union's official organ.

...the woman member in question, an ... there should be ... decided not to be "a mere ... was permitted by the unio... contributions and to recei...

A "WANG...

But some time ago s...

Then she made appli... riage dowry, which is ... that the union pays ... bers.

'But as marriage ... in the scale of ben... was regarded as a ... the union, her ap...

She is now den... cials, and alle...

WERE THEY INNNOCENT

SACCO-VANZETTI TRIAL CURSE

Blackmail, corruption, faked justice, prostitution—the wienedness of a certain section of American life is laid bare by Mr. Upton Sinclair in his new historical novel.

In it he tells the story of the trail of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian anar... Evidence was deliberately faked, says Mr. Sinclair.

One of the chief witnesses for the prosecution of the anarchists was the manager of a small music tore, who happened to be in a billiards hall near the scene of the crime. He told his friends he could not identify the handits.

"But seven months later this man and his wife were in court charged with stealing several hundred dollars of money and goods from the music store. It so happened that Sacco was there at the same time....and the music store manager, seeing his opportunity, told the authorities that he recognised Sacco, and could identify him as one of the bandits.

"After the trial it was learnt that the name he had given was not his real one, ... wanted in New York for larceny, and had several wives living.

"Too late! Too late! The curse that lay upon the whole Sacco-Vanzetti case was that everything came too late.

"Several times in the midst of investigations evidence was found which would have saved Vanzetti if only it could have been put to the jury."

"Boston," by Upton Sinclair (Werner Laurie, 10s. 6d.).

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